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EASTON, MD .--- TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1832. WHOLE NO. 178

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four ways, said the senator, by There are four ways, said the senator, by which the South may avoid the tax. First, "by abateming from the purchase of foreign ar-ticles." But, sir, we cannot do without them; and this trade, moreover, furnishes the only market for our productions. To adopt this alternative would be to seal our ruin. Second-ify, and the gentleman, "employ the rivel Ame-round fabris." But, sir, if the manufacturer would take our cotton in exchange for his pro-ductions, which he cannot do, except to a ve-ry limited extent, we should pay as heavy a tax, in the price of the domestic, as in the tax, an the foreign fabric; for no one will tax, in the price of the domestic, as in the duty on the foreign fabric; for no one will pretend, that if the quality be the same, there would be any difference of price in the Ameri-can market. Thirdly, "manufacture for our-enbes." Sir, we cannot manufacture. Except as to a few coarse articles, alave labour is at the base of the manufacture would be reduced to the lowest scale; those of the manufacture would also be bronged those of the manufacture mould also be bronged arly incapable of being applied to such an Slaves are too improvident, too inpable of that minute, constant, delicate at ation, and that persevering industry, which tention, and that perferences of manufacturing establishments. It was but the other day, that some of our New England brethren got it in-to their bands, that they understood our insti-tutions better than we did ourselves, and un-dertook to create a splendid manufacturing establishment in the district represented by my distinguished and valued friend, [Mr. Mc. Duffie.] It was accordingly put into opera-tion, but had gone on but a short time, when one of the slaves was tempted to make free with the goods, and, to prevent detection. burnt up the whole establishment. It might be supposed, sir, that the people of South Carobas would not have have been inclined to punish such an offence with great severity. and if the culprit had escaped, I presume we should not have heard the end of it. Not so Sir, however. We have a law which pun-ishes arson, whether committed by a black,or a white man, with death. The offender was brought to trial, and being convicted on the clearest proof, suffered the penalty of the law And, Sir, to show how little justice is some-times meted out to the South, I will state the fact, that since I arrived here, I have seen an account of this transaction in print. headed, with large capitals, "CRUELTY TO SLAVES," and representing that a poor hearo had recently been hanged in South Caroline; for burning down a building by ac-eident. I think, Sir, the gentleman will now

himself admit, that to embrace this proposition would only be, to use an old adage; "jump-ing out of the frying pan into the fire,-The remedy suggested by the gentleman, is we should "supply ourselves with house-manufactures." What, Sir, give up our that we should "sup hold manufactures. foreign trade? Abandon our agricultural its, and involve the whole southren coun pursuits, and involve the whole southren country in desolation and ruin? Are we to be driven from the pursuits of our choice, in order to promote the industry of the manufactures? The case which I have stated, of the bale

ollens, illustrates the unequal operation of woollens, illustrates the unequal operation of this system upon the agricultural industry of the south, and the manufacturing industry falls most unjustly and unequally on the Sou thern States. I will illustrate this. We will of the north. What is true of a single bale, in true of the whole amount of foreign impor assume that South Carolina annually exchan ges eight millious of dollars' worth of cottor and rice for foreign goods, paying a duty of fifty per cent., equal to four millions of dol tations which are taxed for the protection the domestic manufacture-true of the eight millions of imports received in exchange for millions of imports received in exchange for lars. Now, suppose the consumer to pay the the productions of South Carolina-and of the whole tax, how would the account stand? Apmillions received in exchange for the tions of the plantation States, or at least sume that no more than one half our importations are consumed at home, say of so much thereof as embrace the protected articles. Our northern friends say, The tax, at 50 per cent., would be 2,000,000 owever. that part of our conton and rice belongs to them. Be it so. Whatever remains to us, Suppose two millions exchanged with our northern brethren for protected articles, the increased price of which would be equal to the duty, this would be put beyond all dispute, that the agricultural andustry of the South is taxed, une qually, unjustly, enormously taxed in its for-eign exchanges, in order to render profitable the manufacturing industry of the North.--Taxed, I will not say to what extent--but precisely to the amount of the duty imposed for protection, and the price added to the domes lic article, whatever these may be. It is said the tariff States pay their full portion of the tax on their consumption. Sir, I think this may be well doubted—our babits are differ-ent. A South Carolina farmer, whose erop is worth a thousand dollars, sends, perhaps, the whole of it to market and exchanges it for the tariff States pay their full portion of the tax on their consumption. Sir, I think this may be well doubted—our babits are differ-ent. A South Carolina farmer, whose erop is worth a thousand dollars, sends, perhaps, the tax on part of the dulies paid at the custom house; the tariff States pay their full portion of the should consume only half of them. But if we take it for granted that the fax cannot be ad-ded to the price, we would of course get back no part of the dulies paid at the custom house; the custom house; the tariff States pay their full us of combinations a-their prices. Sir, such combinations are utterly impossible. How are the manufacturers of iron in Sweden, all parties gained, is a nob-dera times. The contrar ally led to commercial rival the tariff States pay their full portion of the foreign productions, paying, it may be, a duty of fifty per cent. His inx would be five hun dred dollars; the northern or western farmer raising produce to the value of a thousand and in that case we should bear the whole burthen. It has been said that the duties on imported articles fall chiefly on the merchant and much lower than they are now in this country. the foreign manufacturer; but I hold tais to and it is for this reason, and this only, that be impossible, for surely two or these per cent., is the utmost reduction that can be made from But, sir, where is the evidence to be found the profits of the merchant, and not much that the tariff has produced any reduction dollars, will consume nine hundred of it on his farm, and exchange but a hundred for ferrign articles, and be subjected to a duty of only \$50.-This difference of babits between the different parts of the country, is greater unacturer. Indeed, how could it be expected then would be supposed possible. I have that the American demand for British manu factures would materially affect their price, when not more, probably, than a twentieth part of the whole tinds a market on this counof Charleston, that did not raise a single articie that was not sent to foreign markets, and who purchased every thing that was consum-ed by himself or his slaves. His cloth from England, his wines from France, his horses, try. It is on the American producer, there-fore, that this tax must chiefly full. Sir, the gland, his wines from France, his horses, duties upon imports are either paid by the con the and hogs from the west-his corn from sumer or they are not. If they are paid by Maryland-woo Maryland-wooden ware, potatoes, and other notions, from New England; and I assure our New England friends, that although we do not relish all of their notions, there are some him. I have shown that the far greater portion nations, from New England; and 1 assure our New England friends, that although we do not relish all of their notions, there are some that we prize very highly. But, ar, if the consumer did, in every case, say the whole amount of the sax, and the con-ment of duities are not paid by the consumer. If the duities are not paid by the consumer that they have been the transferred to the popular notion that all consumer then remunerated, for any tax which they may pay, in the bounties they receive, while we receive no remuneration whatever, if they are not added to the price—then it is to say, if they are not added to the price—then it is to say, if they are not added to the price—then it is to say, if they are not added to the price—then it is to say, if they are not added to the price—then it is to say, if they are not added to the price—then it is to say, if they are not added to the price—then it is to say, if they are not added to the price of articles of every description, and the wide difference in the operation of the pro-tecting system on the two sections, when they consume the tax? Here is a tax of sixten mil-tions imposed directly or indirectly upon sou-thern production. Fourteen millions of this commy, think, cannot possibly decive, us. Do our New England brethren not understaad their own interests? Do you' think, sir, that they would he very apt to fall in love with taxtion and court the impositions of burthers? How and court the impositions of burthers? How of the duties on the goods received in exchange would be very apt to fall in love with taxnion and court the impositions of burthens? How comes it, then, that they have been taught to believe that "faxilion is no tyranny," but on the contrary, the greatest of earthly blessing? Why is it, that fley would regard as the hea-viest of enlamities, the reduction of the public burbens? Is it not clear, then, that they re-used the duties as a bounty to their industry, and that they know that they bave the pow-set to indemnify themselves for all that they pay in duties. to tell us that Eagland must have our dotten. You may force her to do withouts it Even now site supplies hereelf, to a great extent, from other countries; from the East India possonsions, Egypt, Brazi, and elsewhere; and you will make it har interest, in the end, to gite up the American trade entirely. Even now site is looking to this as 2 possible event You find her encouraging the production of the production of the article in Nouth intaining the production of the article in Nouth merica, where she is furnished with a mar-ter for law rimanifactures, almost duty free.---Can we then, he blind to the fate that awaits us when the American System shall be con-But, sir, there is another view of this matter which demonstrates, I think still more plainly, the inequality of the system. I allude to its effect upon the people of the South, s pro-ducers of the articles which are exchanged for foreign commodities. There are very able men, siz, who have undertaken to prove that we suffer from this system chiefly in ourchar we suffer from this system chiefly in our char acter as producers. To my mind, it is most by certain that the people of the South, ei h-monton or consumers, support a tut t e Bearly, if not entirely, equal to the whole a mount of the tax levied on their importations. The process manner in which this operates is problem not so easy of solution. I will en-

and Great Britain-that is to say, that the ar he this state of things a progressive tax, equal to five per cent, per annum, is imposed on British manufactures for the protection of our own. The first duty of five per cent. would, doubtless, be added to the price Before this however, the period would arrive when no ad-ditional charge could be sustained by the condown, and the Southern producer would, in his turn, be compelled to submit to a reduction in the price of his productions. Each successive step in the further progress of the system would sink lower and lower the price of his cottou, until it was reduced to the very lowest sum that they would pay the expense of its production. The very next step must, of course, annihilate the trade by rendering it unprofitable to all concerned. Sir, there may a difference of opinion as to the point to

which we have now arrived in the progress of this system, (for let it be renormbered that the this system, (for lef it be remembered that the system is still progressing) but to my mind it is clear that we have long since passed the point at which any further reduction of profits could possibly be extorted from the merchant or the manufacturer; and that every successive increase of the tax, for years past, has fallen almost exclusively upon the producer. almost exclusively upon the producer. The proof of this is to be found in the fac

The proof of this is to be found in the fact that cottoe has, within a few years, been grad-ually falling, until it has lest more than two thirds of its production, bringing down with it the wages our agricultural labor and capital to the very lowest point. Some gentlemen in-sist that the Southern producer now bears nearly the whole of the tax, while the gentle-men on the other side contend that it is a max-im universally they had be the the southern that im universally true that the "consumer pays the tax." I am inclined to think that the truth ics in the middle. I can certainly conceive a state of things in which the producer would as such, pay nearly the whole of the tax; but, except where the tax is a very moderate one. or is imposed upon the absolute necessaries of life, it is impossible that the whole of the weight could be thrown upon the consumer. No one, surely, would contend that is any community were in the habit of consuming fitty millions of foreign goods, imported duty free, they could afford to consume any thing like the same amount under a duty of 50 per cent., if the whole duty were added to the price. But whether the tax be in general paid by the producer or the consumer, or be divi-ded between them, to my mind it is clear that in the actual condition of things, the burden

ccession taxed his ingenuity to provide us the means of escape; and I must presume, that I his in censuity failed, the case is altogether wither sope. ry for me to say, would involve the whole South in irretrievable ruin. It is idle for gen-tlemen to pretend that the North can ever furnish a home market for all the cotton of the subject, which has taken place in Great Bri-tain, it is found to have resulted from the ap-presition of the currency, improvements in machinery, and general restoration of peace. The resumption of specie payments, and the is the utmost extent to which we could find a market in that quarter. The etailogue of the evils of this system, however, is not yet completed. It is not merely the mischief it has done, and the still greater evils which it threatens, but it has arrested our march to greatness, and prevented us from fulfiling our incenters, out it has screeted our march to ocen, within the last ten years, no reduction array of conceived in which permanent results, and prevented us from fulfilling our of prices in that country to the amount of this country now, if we had never may be added for the other causes above whether more or less restricted, is profitable, to regulate of it is not. This can only be decided by exhave not grown with our growth, and strengthe ened with our strength? It is breaken out prosperity has been blasted by the restrictive system. Look, sir. it this picture. In 1810. with a population of seven millions, we h d a tonnage of one million four bundle d thousand In 1831, with a population of Carden metho our tonnage is reduced to one millie hundred thousand: and, some still back, in the year 1900, our exports amon to eighty one nullions, while now, with a jer-ulation of thirteen millions, our experts are the duced to seventy two millions.

Thus, while our population has increased nearly threefold, our foreign commerce bas I frust, sir, that we have now made out our with how little wisdom mankind is governed.", not advanced at all. Sir, if Washington's free case; that we have shown the unjust and un- And is our own government an exception to trade system had continued unto this day. (for be it remembered that Alexander Hann Iton's protecting system was essentially a system of free trade, imposing duties only of from five to seven and a half per cent.) can it be doubted that we should now have had a tonnage of two millions and a half, and that our exports would have amounted to one hun-dred and fifty millions. I am told that one of Sir, I feel too much could are in the justice he ablest financiers in this country has recent- and magnanisity of our Northren brethren to the ablest financier, in this country has recent-ly declared that he should consider an ave-rage duty of twelve or afficen per cent. adva-lorens as abundandy sufficient for all the pur-poses of revenue; and this, under such a sys-tem, our imports and exports would, in his o-pinion, exceed a hundred millions of dollars the very first year. I know, Mr. President, that it has sometimes been said that the evils under which the South is suffering arise from allvance the posperity of the North. It may the over-production of cottom but this is not denress us, but cannot elevate them. Besides, the over-production of cotton; but this is not depress us, but cannot elevate them. Besides, so. Cotton is an article the production of sir, if preserved in, it must annihilate that por-which cannot be overdone. It is the cheapent tion of the country from which the resources of all known raw materials. It is fast superseding silk, wool, hemp, and flax, all over the ren manufacturers. And it may be well for world. As a proof of this, I will advert to the fact, that, during a period in England, when her woollen manufactures advanced from five millions of pounds sterling to six, the cotton eggs." Let gentlemen be assured, that this manufactures progressed from one million to is a system which cannot possibly last, it will, more than thirty. If you would take off your sooner or later, be utterly overtarown, Would duties, and throw open to us the markets of the world, American cottons would, to a great extent, supersede all others, and we should find a market, not for one, but two milions of bales The whole South would then, indeed, become a "garden apot." But it is in sisted by the supporters of the protecting sys-tem, that is only effect is to make our goods never can be expedient to introduce into a come cheaper. Sir, if this were true, I will country the manufacture of any article that vonture to assert, that the manufacturers them cannot be produced as cheaply at home as it can come cheaper. Sir, if this were true, I will selves would be the very first to abandon the be obtained from abroad. There are some such

and a server would be the very first to abandon the solver would be the very first to abandon the system. Their object, certainly, is not to uns of dol to may do do the partices. Even if this were the case, however, I are unable to stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some surba-stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some surba-stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are as a soluter, stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand? As-be obtained from abroad. There are some some stand from are some are some some sta price of which would be causing would be caused to the duty, this would be caused to the duty, this would be caused to the discrimination of high per sent in the tot the lessons of wishom and an en-Making \$3,000,000
The remaining two millions being exchanged for uprotected articles, a tax of one million would be still further reduced? Gentlements are the foreign muniferent. From this is to it for granted that the competition among the foreign muniferent. From this is to it of combinations are to ensume the foreign muniferent. From this is to it for granted that the competition among the foreign muniferent. They would be still further reduced to the yery lowest it as consumers three millions out of these four tas. They even tell us of combinations are the terms. From this is instance at law, we would pay as consumers three millions out of these four tas. They even tell us of combinations are the terms. From this is instance at law of the prices. Sir, such the foreign muniference. Sir, such the prices. Sir, such the prices is not sufficiently provide the price to the yery lowest mether the millions out of these four tas. They even tell us of combinations are the term by lost by another. The plain and seemingly obvious truth, that in a fair and equal exchange of commodities, Russia, and England, or the cotton and silk all parties gained, is a noble discovery of mo-manufacturers of France, to enter into a com dera times. The contrary principle naturally led to commercial rivalries, war, and abar, ally led to commercial rivatnes, war, and abu-is see of all sorts. The benefits of commerce be-ing regarded as a stake to be won; or an ad-vantage to be wrested from others by fraud or by force, governments naturally strove to accure them to their own subjects; and when they once set out in this wrong direction, it is short till they ended in binding, in the beausing impaired the healthful vigor of a vile system of artificial stimulants and po-litical gamiling, impaired the healthful vigor of a vile system of artificial stimulants and po-litical gamiling, impaired the healthful vigor of a vile system of artificial stimulants and po-litical gamiling, impaired the healthful vigor of a vile system of artificial stimulants and po-litical gamiling, impaired the healthful vigor of the body pelitic, and brought on decrepi-tude and premature dissolution. I had intended, Mr. President, to have said something of the constitutons i question, but have already taken up so shuet of your time, that I shall not now enter into if. I must be permitted, however, to remark, that the geu-tleman is mistaken in supposing that this ob-jection to the protecting system is of recent orig n. Up to 1824, the question had not by vainly attempting to protect all the great at nother, considers villages, and even ismilies art nother, considers villages, and even ismilies is the duties were taken of, the prices of goods | ses of all sorts. The benefits of commerce bewould be reduced to their minimum, and ing regarded as a stake to be won, or un adwhatever, in the price of the protected articles is there any other foundation for the assertion than this: that the prices of cottons, wooliens, and iron, have actually fallen since 1324? But all other articles have likewise fallen, protected and unprotected. Real and personal cs tate, cotton, flour, and tobacco, alt-ail have gone down; and most of them have fallen in a much greater degree th n woollens, cottons, and iron. Has the tariff done all this? What say the gentlemen? I have here a price current containing the prices of 250 articles, in ver, doctor, farmer, and shoemaker-and, if I may be allowed an Irishism, his own seam-stress and washer woman. The doctrine Here is the language, sr, that I, myself, held of free trade, ou the contrary; is founded on on that occasion, on this fluor. the true social system. It looks on all man-

all articles. The same thing has taken place in this country, and, therefore, when gentle

mi Calmer

I frust, sir, that we have now made out our with how little wisdom mankind is governed.". equal operation, in every point of view, of this system, and that, as far as the South is con |else, that cerned, and the West also, though not in the same degree, it is an unmitigated system of burdens. And, even with regard to the faare to be drawn, that are to enrich the North it not be well, therefore, for them to seize this favourable occasion to make some sacrifice of their peculiar interests to the general welfare? In concluding, Mr President, what I have to say on this branch of the subject, I must take, the iberty of presenting a few general consid-erations. In a broad view of the question, it

itself: water would not more naturally in this country, and, therefore, when gentle its level, than the intercourse adjust itself to upo allege that the price of manufactures has the true interests of the parties. Sir, as to tailen, the naked fact proves nothing, unless tailen, the naked fact proves nothing, unless tailen, the naked fact proves nothing, unless the degree than officer articles in this country, and sonitar articles abroad. But this is so ar from being the fact, that the truth is, that is protected articles have fallen less in pro-persion than trose which receive no protection. I ottor is a striking example, which has, in a is wy years, from to one third of its value, while is the true interests of the parties. Sir, as to this idea of the regulation by government of the protected articles have fallen less in pro-persion than trose which receive no protection. I ottor is a striking example, which has, in a is wy years, from to one third of its value, while the true interests of the parties. Sir, as to this idea of the regulation by government of the prosection diagraceful to an emightened of rational liberty. I hold government to be utterly incapable, from its position, of exerci-sing such a power wisely, prudently, or justly Are the rulers of the worl i the depositories of its collected wisdom? Sir, can we forget the advice of a great statesman to bis sonic pr tected article has, in the same period, advice of a great statesman to his son-"Go, talten one half. see the work!, my son, that you may learn this rule, or do we not find here, as every where

"Man, proud man, Robed in a little brief authority, Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heav'n,

As make the Augels weep."

The gentleman has appealed to the exam-ample of other nations. Sir, they are all a-gainst him. They have had restrictions enough, to be sure, but they are getting hearti-ly sick of them, and in England, particularly, would willingly get rid of them, if they could We have been assured by the declaration of a Minister of the Crown, from his place in Parliament, "that there is a growing conviction, among all men of sense and reflection in that country, that the true policy of all nations is to be found in unrestricted industry." Sir, in England they are now retracing their steps, and endeavouring to releive themselves of the system as fast as they can. Within a few years past, upwards of three hundred statutes, mposing restrictions in that country, have cen repealed; and a case has recently occurred there, which seems to leave no doubt that if Great Britain has grown great, it is, as Mr. Huskisson has declared, "not in conse-quence of, but in spite of their restrictions." the silk manufacture, protected by coormous condition, that the government was obliged to do something to save it from total ruin. what did they do. They consider ibly reduced the day on foreign siks, both on the raw material and the manufactured article, The con sequence was, the inmediate evival of the silk manufacture, which has since been acarly dou

Sir, the experience of France is equally de-

niversally entertained throughout the whole South, that the protecting system involves a gross violation of the solumn compact which is

the bond of our Union. I come now, sir, to the question of the poli-ry which ought to be adopted at this impor-tant era in the history of our Government. We have arrived at a most interesting crisis in our national affairs—one to which the Peo-ple have been looking up with intense anxiety for several years past. They have contem-plated the extinction of the public debt as the great day of jubilee, when they were to be relieved from the oppressions which they have so long patiently endured? The Prople of the South, Sir, like the children of Israrl of old have passed through the wilderness, and old have passed through the wilderness, and are now in sight of the promised land. They stand on the top of Mount Pisgah, and look, with delight, at the goodly prospect before them — and it is for you this day to determine, whether they shall perish in the wilderness, or be permitted to possess and enjoy their rich inheritance. Sir, I have shewn that the whole inheritance. that the very action of the Government is so-yet I do not wish, gentlemen to suppose that we are disposed to push our claims to an un-reasonable extent. No, we will not ask that orthern manufactures shall be taxed, because duties to whatever extent imposed, operate as a tax upon our industry. We are willing to agree that the revenue necessary for the ordiagree that the revenue necessary to the pro-nary purposes of the Government shall be le-vied by duties upon imports. The facility with which indirect taxes may be collected

affords an argument in their favour to which we are willing to yield, though we well know that they must operate most injuciously on our in-terests. But, in yielding this much, we have surch a right to expect that no more money shall be levied in this way than shall be atso.utely necessary. We think we have a right to insist, that on the extinction of the public dely, the twelve millions of dollars heretofore annually appropriated to that object, sho d no longer be levicd; and, further, that no more money shall be raised than may be re-cessary to meet the ordinary expenditures of he Government. Any other basis of reduction than this must be founded on the idea of a contemplated increase of the public ex-penditures. And why should they be increased. penditures. And why should they be increased. We have rather a right to expect that they should be diminished. The principal objects of expenditure, for many years past, have been connected with preparations for war, but with the progress of our works of defence, & the increase of our population, the necessity for this expenditure will, in a great measure rease. Indeed it does appear to me that it will be hardly necessary, hereafter, to seek other security against the again that will be other security against invasion than will be found in the strong arms and stout hearts of our fellow citizens. But the gentleman insists bounties, was found to be in such a declining that our revenue shall not be reduced below eighteen millions of dollars, while we all know that twelve millions have he wto ore furnished an abundant supply for every purpose, in-cluding a million a year for internal improve-ments. The gentleman admits that we ought not to provide for a surplus; and says, with great force and truth, that a division of it among the States would be a departure from all sound principles of government. For,

Llaving shown the extent to which the revenue ought to be reduced, I proceed to con-sider the mode in which that reduction ought to be effected. The first scheme suggested by the gentleman, is a continuance of ti g duties on the unprotec ed articles, and car ying up t e duties on protected articles to prohibition. The contieman says, however, that be is not in favour of this scheme, hethat be is not in favour of this scheme, be-cause he would put the manufacturers on their good behaviour, by exposing tham to foreign competition. But what sort of competition is that to which they are exposed, when en-treached behind a protecting turiff, ranging from fifty to two hundred per cent I have shown that the existing duties are, to a ctr-tain extent, prohibitory; and when the gast o-man declares himself against prohition, he seals the condemnation of his own resolution,

laster ornaments, cord ticiat flowers, billard shuttlecocks, coral hear es, silver spectacles a elvets and laces, mul Naples, camel a hair sh nella shoes, fino cambri es, porcel in and china gold watches, Cologne Burgunity wines, ora embroulery, ivory fans rasols, centre tables, gi glasses, vermicelli and ble, mautel ornaments court plaster, chessme silk stockings, gold an-tel time pieces, tooth p a hundred other thing We say, it is one of th played off upon a Tre ticles as those we have exempted from taxatio gar, woollen cloth and necessaries of life, whi der the situation of ou fortable, should cont unequally burdened. I usk for the reason relieves luxuries from relieves luxures iron them upon the necessi-dams the poor and exe told it is necessary to p tection? Way, the manufacturing stock, enormous dividents, t enormous dividends, t of the people. Sir, n distinction has been, acknowledged by all are the proper subject rightfolly to be taxed saries of life. But he terpose their claims, a are disregarded. Ag of general consumpti wealthy; and consume the country; and yet free, and the whole re levies on articles, in I ties operate most unju ing in truth a bounty people, and a burden Senator tells us he ha polition as this would approbation of all pa been received as a con of the South. How it tleman to have induly am utterly unable to single concession, or wards it, is made by Does if consist in agr lions of taxes, when d sury are to be reduce Has the South over t plaint against the du to reduce? No. to reduce? No. revenue; and against that purpose, lievy ac granat duties, impose protection, that they so carnestly remonstr discontentents, the submitted, 10 take ties and to leave f touched. Sir, it is n of this tax, as its i which has roused th mined apposition. A relieve our complain

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that injustice. We ing dutics operate a bounty upon the tari it is a violation of the Government is found state of "colonial ve stantially does, if we

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dargness rather than light. On, let it not be said, in after times, that the statemen of America were behind the age in which they lived-that they initiated this young and vig. orous country into the enervating and corrupt ing practices of Earopean Nations-and that, at the moment when the whole world were

revenue. The act of 1790 was surely of that nother, considers villages, and even ismilies avrivals and cannot stop short of "Robinson Crusse in his goat skins." It takes but one stop further to make every man his own laws But when, in 1824, the true character of this

the true social system. It looks on all man-the great family of a thous as linked together by mutual interests. Sir, as there is a reli-gioa, so I believe there is a polities of nature. Cast your eyes over this various earth—see its unface decision, on this hoor. "Will gentlemen point out to me, if they can, the power which this government possess-to adopt a system for the avowed purpose of encouraging particular branches of indus try. It is my solver and deliberate opiniou, that the Congress of the United States have no

seals the coldemnation of his own resolution, which proposes to retain the existing system untouched, prohibitions and all I come now to the schemes advocated by the gentleman himself. To take off the du-tics entirely from all the unprotected articles except wires and silks, and leave them as

except wires and silks, and leave them as they are upon the protected articles. The first objection to this scheme is, that it is proposed by it to take off only \$6,000,000 of taxes, even after the Treasury is to be re-leved from a charge of \$12,000,000 by the extinction of the public debt. That if pro-poses, therefore, to create an anomal surplus of \$6,000,000 beyond the wants of the Govern-ment, not only without the smallest necessity, but with the certain effect of changing the character of your Government, and cortuning by mutual interests. Nr, as there is a reliable of an turn, for any source of the s character of your Government, and corrupting the people. Why is this surplus to be creat-ed? Has the gentlema, given a single reaannum to the Stat assume that calcula and that the State a million in taxes of When you take off ty, the bounty will just half a million, will be relieved ent is the compromise The evils of which creased the protected ted upon the count lief; and, we are to this as a co cession. The policy pro-which I have subm just principles I h rangement of the de o the committee. troy, or even to in We are willing the al protection afford tem, and on any pland charges on the not fall much short surely, Sir, if, with third of the cost of furcs cannot he ma abandoned at on elearer than that th at a certain loss to asist on an immed revenue standard. yet paid, we are w spread, if gentlem years; and; if the ject to making an unprotected article immediate effect o log injurious to the persuaded, serve and even in its ult ture will be injure protection for its e ed at the public e. on the protected ten percent below sequet steps carrie true revenue stan-dect of this first rea yard of English d ity of fifty per ce of charges, could) the effect of this reduce the price t

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almost u-the whole involves a ot which is f the poli his imporvernment. ting crisis h the Prosc anxietr e contem. ie debt as were to be they have People of To Inarel of rness, and and. They and look. ect before determine, deruces, or their rich the whole uncoual_ ment is souppose that to an unot ask that ert, because oper ile as w ling to or the ordi-shall be le-"he fucility e collected to which we I know that on our inh, we have all be atave a right the public s heretofore ect, sho d er, that nu may be neenditures of s of reducon the idea e public exo increased. t that they cipal objects past, have for war, but defence, & he necessily cat measure me that it fter, to seek han will be out bearts of leman insists luced helow we all know ore furnished purpose, innal improvehat we ought d says, with arture from ment. For back to the would be a tribute it in n act of gross his accumpat unit improve-I would ask, by raise eigh-nilliums more une more f the governentleman, for t morally cored your estidard you will surplus, and mean to prod scheme of ngainst ac-ent provision or appropria-the Treasury. ich the reve ceed to con duction ought me suggested ance of xisarticles, and ted articles to ays, however, s scheme, he turers on their mm to foreign f competition ariff, ranging cent I have are, to a ceren the geat eprohition, he resolution, isting system

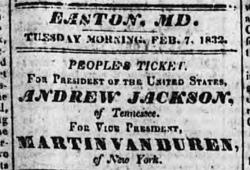
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position as this would not only have met the sporobation of all parties, but would have been received as a concession to the complaints of the South. How it was possible for the gen-tleman to have indulged such an expectation, I am utterly unable to comprehend. Six what single concession, or the slightest approach to wards it, is made by such a proposition?--Does if consist in agreeing to take off as mil-tions of takes, when the demands on the Treations of takes, when the demands on the Trea-any are to be reduced to double that amount? Has the South over ultered one word of com-that the South over ultered one word of com-Has the South over ultered one word of com-plaint against the Julies which it is proposed to reduce? No. These were imposed for that purpose, they never complained. It is a-guinst duties, imposed not for revenue, but protection, that they have been so long and so carnestly remonstrating; and, to quiet their discontentents, the proposition is gravely submitted, to take off all the revenue du-is represented to be an extensive manufac-tions and against duties in the proposition is gravely submitted, to take off all the revenue du-is represented to be an extensive manufac-tions of all the revenue du-is represented to be an extensive manufac-tions of all the revenue du-is represented to be an extensive manufac-tions of all the revenue du-is represented to be an extensive manufac-tions of all the revenue du-is represented to be an extensive manufac-tions of all the revenue du-is represented to be an extensive manufac-tions of all the revenue du-is represented to be an extensive manufac-tions of the revenue du-is represented to be an extensive manufac-

discontentions, the proportion is gravely in the revenue during the second of the transmission of the producting duties upon the second to be an extensive manufacturer is which he says: "The only true friends of the what for producting duties upon the duty of tree second the reflection of the second to be an extensive manufacturer is which he says: "The only true friends of the what for observe where are second to be an extensive manufacturer is which the same and the second to be an extensive manufacturer is the second to be the secon to throw the whole burden of the government spon the other States. It is admitted, that the protection enjoyed by the former, even new exceeds the amount of the taxes which they are their enemies who are striving to they are their enemies who are striving to they pay, but still they do pay their equal por tion of duties on the unprotected articles.-But when these are taken of they will be reperpetuate the "abourdities of the American But when these are taken of they will be re-lieved from taxes altogether. Gentlemen who now hear me, remember, that when the tariff of 1823 was under discussion here, a Senator from a tariff State rose in his place, and sup-ported the bill on the single ground that it op-erated us a bounty of a million of dollars per annum to the State he represented. Let us result of a political bargain, and passed on principles disreputable to a Congress of the United States," to which the enlightened au-

 There is control and the spectra of th pating, ringing from 45 to upwards of two hundred per cent. I will read a few extracts in illustration of the effects of the duties. Here Mr. Hayne read several extracts from cables can now be imported into this country at a less cost than the rads out of which they are made; and that the recessary consequence has been, that a number of workers in iron, and of mechanics, estimated at one hundred thousand, had their profits so diminished, that Mr. Sarchet had declared, that he had never seen any blacksmiths so poor, or carrying on less prosperous business, than those of the United States, owing as he believed, to the high duties they are compelled to pay on their

five per centum ad valorem on cotton goods but to provide, that, if they should cost less than forty-five conts per square yard, they shall be deemed and ta-kento have cost thirty-five cents and pay duty ac-contingly-to provide that a duty of forty-five per contingly-to provide that a duty of forty-five per port to the man who should be designated by



his government. By the friends of Mr. Calhoun, in addition to the above, he is de-signated as the prime mover of all the dis-turbances in the former cabinet of the Prosillent; as an intriguer factions and aspiring. destitute of moral and political principle. These are the ostensible reasons for his rejection; the true reasons, we think, no man tations, while under his direction and control, has excited the eternal hatred of Mr. Clay and his partisane; the agency which he had in broaking down the late administration will never be forgiven. He is designated in their journals as the master spirit of the Jackson

the party. By Mr. Calhoun and his friends he is looked upon as the individual who has stood becation : the man who has robbed hun of his brightest prospects, and, unless check of in his course, will consign him to eternal oblivion. For our own part we have not heretofore been the advocate of Mr. Van Buren, cither the party as the most worthy of our united

Europe, would be retributive justice. We have an excellent article from the Globe

Latest from Europe - The dates are to the last from London, and 2d of Dec. from Liverpool. The cholera, though it does not appear to increase, still prevails at Sunderland for 1000 to 1200 are estimated to have been killed or wounded in the disturbances at Lyons. The place remained in the hands of the populace. The mayor of Lyons, and Marshals Soult and Mortier had left Paris for the disturbed district. It is said Don Miguel had ordered a forced loan f om the merchants of Lishon and Oporto, of 4240,000, to enable him to def nd the country against Don Pedro.-The Cape de Verd Islands have declared for Donna Maria.
 Wm. B. Horigson, Eaq. bearer of the ralification on the part of the Sultan, of the treaty hetween the U, States and Turkey, has arrived at Boston.

By the House of Delegates.—George Howard for the Bank of Baltimore: By joint ballot of the two houses.—Francis Neal, and Joseph J. Speed, for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore. Nicholas Brewer, jr. and George Wells, for the Farmers' Bank of Maryland. William Clark and Jumes Frice, for the Branch Bank at Easton.

Via Broad Creek. By last night's mail we received the New Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jackonett

York Daily Advertiser extra, of the 2d Feb. containing news to the 31st Dec. from Eng-land. The cholera, though somewhat abated at Sunderland, was spreading in other parts of Do Thread and Bobbinett Edgings and Intalions, while under his direction and control, has excited the eternal hatred of Mr. Clay cases,-93 had died. At Gateshead, 51 out Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some veof 129 had died. It was reported, a revolu-tion had broken out at Rome, in which the Pope had lost his life. The hereditary peer-Do French needle work'd Milan collars and age of France is abolished by a voto of the Dentzie Capes' Ladies' and Intents rich lace cape party, and when they find it impossible to age of France is aboliabed by a vote of the break down the Possident and the party, they peers of 108 to 70. President Jackson's anevel their aim at Mr. Van Buren, in anticipa-tion of big becoming the future candidate of nual message is bigbly spoken of in the Lon- Milao Fue Tippets, rich printed erape don papers.



JANCES CORURN

HAS commenced business in the City of Baltimore, in Balimore street, No. 23, ope door ust of Freierick Street, and a short distance west of Centre Market Space, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Co-olor's Lottery Office, where he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping.

I general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Such as India, British, French, Seuten, Irish

extra size.) Do \$ 4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table

Dispers. Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Dispers and

Lawns, Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians &

Bombazettes. Do Caroline Plaids and Norwich Orapes.

Extra 5 4 French Merino and English Black Bombazecnes.

Super black Italian Lustrings. Heavy black sinchews and sarsanetts. Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro

Eleck Crape de Lyons. Do black, white, Pink, straw and blue Italian

Grapes and Crape Lisse. Do plain, checked, striped aud fine hair cord

Cambries. Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cam-

bries for Carvets. Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss-Mus-

chi-lis -Plain and Lithographic barege, poplin and silk

do Rich Thibet wool and merino Handk vich to &

shawls Extra white, black and scarlet 13-4 merino

long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warran-ted all wool) Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawsand'Im.

cules Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnets

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rticles. rucies. ruce is, that it nly 90,000,000 ry is to be re-00,000 by the That it pro-multiplus of the function f the Governlest necessily, changing the and corrupting us to be creata single rea himseli scaled position, when ht to be creatotto be in some pase' is it to he suries from al the necres.ried our cept. It is e. I piemane. in its original very moderate in what winch rous other ara list of some Senate and the sonable or just. articles shall ublic revenue. is to be taxed hundred dot woollens, and ugar, which are and comfort ur

farers ever ata fies reople;

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shall be deemed and taken to have cost two dollars and a half. This is like imposing an income tax of fifty per cent, and then providing that every man's income shall be deemed and taken to be tirree thou-sand dollars; or a tax of fifty cents per gallos upon stills, and providing that every still shall be consid-ered as containing fifty gallons. Now, are gentle-men prepared to say that such a system as this, with allits imperfectious on its head, is to be held as sa-er d as the laws of the Medes and Persians? I trust not

System." Next we have the opinions of Mr. Niles himself, "that the act of 1923 was the result of a political bargain, and passed on principles disreputable to a Congress of the United States," to which the enlightened au thor of the exposition very justly adds, "that nothing can be more obvious than the folly of preceding a system is not based on high and lofy and high and be and a system of the system is it influenced chiefly by continger system is the set of another and the folly of the impulses. The instinct of sufficience are influenced the influenced chiefly by assume that calculation to have been correct, and that the State in question now pays half a million in taxes on the upprotected articles. When you take off the tax and leave the boun-ty, the bounty will obviously be increased by just half a million, and the State in question. Such a the compromise promised to the South.— The evila of which we couplain are to be in reased—the protecting system is to, be invit-ing upon the country beyond all hope of re-bi, and, we are toid, an order of the inge, must exist, where the very nature of things, must exist, where the very nature We have an excellent article from the Globe on the subject of this rejection, wherein the editor holds the Senate accountable, equally with the President and his cabinet, for the in-structions to Mr. McLane. It will be remem-bered, that when the President, on the 26th of May 1830, asked Congress for a law author-

.

CONSISTING IN PART "HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER" support. To the policy of the present administration, which we believe to be the true re-indican policy, and which is understood to be advocated and supported by Mr. V. B., we shall strictly a lace. The course pursued by the opponents to Mr. V. B., to put him down, we cannot but think ill judged. They have de-signated him as the man they most fear, the man they most hate. This of itself must en-dear him the more to bis party. We are pre-pared, it will be seen, to give him our support for the Vice Presidency. To place him at the head of that body, which has attempted to disgrace him with his country, and with Europo, would be retributive justice. istration, which we believe to be the true re-

"AVERY" and PITTSFIELD" MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 8m

- To Merchant Tailors. THE Subscriber, only Agent for Otia Madison, in the City of Baltimore, offor sale the following BOOK and

fers for s THE ART OF DELINEATING GARMENTS,

Accompanied by the patent MATHEMAT-ICAL RULER, by Otis Madison. The Superiller deems it useless to say

any thing more than merely to ask the trade to examine it:-then if it be a thing desirable to have a plan of marking out Garments, which by the same process and with equal accuracy, will apply to every form and fashion-and which requires no other apparatus than a ru ler twenty inclues long and two inches wide -and but two or three marks' except where the shears are to go. I say if such a plan be desirable, those who examine this work will probably purchase it. PRICE \$10.

W. W. HILTON, No. 40 Market street, between Gay and Frederick streets.

Herald, Chestertown Telegraph, and Eas-tern Shore Whig, will publish the above four times, and send their accounts to the office of the Baltimore Republican for payment.

Do gauze, satin and plain Taffits do do Extra rich gauze cup, and wat'd, and fancy Belt Ribbons

Belt Riphons Super Flag, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Handk'fs Do white swiss and fancy coloured era vats Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs. Super bronze and fashionable Printslarge aup-

ply. Do American and rich London Furnitures Do, plain strip'd and fancy check'd Ging-

Ladies' super English and French black and white silk Hose Lodies' and Missos' white, black and slate co-

Lodies' and Missos' white, Dirck and slate co-lore's cotton and worsted Hose Gentlemen and boys super worstell and long wool Vigonia cotton and silk half Hose Ladies' and missos' super, fancy embroidered white black and coloured horse skin glores and mitts

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

gloves Do do white, woodstock and black and white

silk gloves Worsted curl,cotton and Lines Floss, Clark'

spool cotton Super Italian sewings and a good supply o. Tailors Trimmings De Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side, and Neck Combs

Pearl and fancy buttons for bors

Kirhy's patent pins. Plated and black Hooks and Eres.

Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fauey Paste Buc-

kies Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery, Lucitics super, Leghorns, Gloak Tassels D.isy buttons and silk From, for Lucites' Pelisses Super, black and white Tabby Velvet and

Super. black and while Anosy under the sum of the second s

Do S.4, 4-4 and Sentings inca and shortings Apron and furniture checks Dorchester and Amosk ag Ticks Super, 14 4 white Manseilles Quilta Russin and heavy 10 4 Barnsley shortings and

Russin and heavy 10.4 Barneley shoofings and Ticklenbergs Super, heavy plain and printed Finor Cloths Do do Venetian and Scolet carpating. Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs Green and black Worsted Frings Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds Super Fughtsh oil status, co'ton Waidings Do Will nov, Foint and Dalla Blackets tienvy Kerseys and check d Linseys, (for

in his store as in any in the city and as chesp Biltimore, Fet. 4-7

RUNAWAY. WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Tai-on the Sist day of January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and State aforesaid, as a run-

away a negro man by the name of "REUBEN LOWD."

of dark complexion, aged about 21 reals, 5 feet 5 inches high-has two scars on

but was bound an apprentice to a certain Mr. James Wright, of Dorchesser county; that since the decase of Mr. Wright, he has lived

with accertain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past. The owner of the obove described negro man is requested to come forward and re-lease him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed hy law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law dirorts. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff of big state as in any in the city and an tro-bin grant of the state of the



PREMIUMS.

The publishers of the Lady's Book, im-polled by a sense of gratitude for the unpre-cedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its characteristics. character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premi-

nms, viz:-For the Best Original Tale, WRITTEN FOR THE LADY'S BOOK, 200 DOLLARS.

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM, Suitable for publication in the Lady's Book(FIF'I'Y DOLLARS.

Competitors for these premiums, will ad-dress their communications, fire of postage, to L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 112 Chessul street, Philadelphis, before the 1st day of June, 1832, at which time as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary presents when the committee of literary persons, whose judgzes. Accompanying acti communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate scaled envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the success-ful candidate. It will of course be understood, that all articles submitted for there Premiums will be absolutely at the discretion of the publishers. The publication of the Tales and Poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made. Philadelphia, December 10, 1831,

dec 97



en by our employers, either for sale or pur chase, on the best terms, one of the concern always attending in person for the transation of business.

a.T	Party Markale	2 414	JAMES REDMAN		
		-	JOHN REDMAN.		
	5h 11	19.9	JAMES G. ELLIOTT.		
81	Wye, Jan.	17	Clean minute and the second		

WAS COMMITTED to the Jai December. 1831, by Jacob Walsh.Esq. a Jus tice of the Peace, in and for the City of Bal-timore, as a Runaway, a coloured girl who Galls berself



to use estate of George Shanchan, Caroline or Talioot county, Eastern Shore, Md. Said nulatto girl is about 15 years old, five feet, 1

An Overseer Wanted.

and recommendations at this office January S.

THE WEEKLY

Morning Courier & N.Y. Enquirer. ON Saturday, the 28th January the proprietors of the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, intend publishing on the largest folio shest ever issued, a Weekly Newspaper to contain all that appears during the week in their daily paper. It will be pub-lished on fine paper, with new type; and to place it within the reach of all classes of the community, it will be afforded to sub scribers at the reduced price of THREE

DOLLARS,per annum payable always in ad ance. In consequence of the other daily Papers in New York determining not to board vessels & receive their news on Sunday, the Publishers of the Courier and Enquirer have lately invested Thirteen thousand dollars in a seperate news establishment coasisting of one Schooner of ninety tons, one of sixty tons, and the ne cessary row-boats. This establishment is supported at an annual expense of Nine thou sand de ars, and vessels from Europe are boarded at sea and their news disseminated through the country with great despatch, long

efore they reach the harbour. In its politics, the Courier & Enquirer i purely Democratic-adhering to the princi-ples and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Inteligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts, to morals however, it does not set upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, incalculates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerence and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake." Upwards of Four thousand copies of the Courier & Enquirer are published Daily, and more then three thousand Semi-weekly; and n the City of New York its daily circulation and one copy sent to each Post Master in the

United States in order that a specimen of the publication may be examined. Terns:

Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Semi-weely Paper 4 per annum Weekly Paper 3 per annum CP Any person who may obtain eight sub-scribers to the weekly paper and remit the a-mount, shall be furnished with a copy gratis: and to companies of ten subscribers, who as-

sociate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for \$2 50 each per annum. Post Masters who have no objection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper.-It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the

mount received, as a remuncration for their trouble. SCP Editors of papers with whom we ex-

Io the Editors and Publishers of

JONATHAN ELLIOTT,

change, are requested to give the above an insertion, and the favour will be reciprocated.

Newspapers.

CIRCULAR.

Applicants will leave their names Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, December, 1831

DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all

I persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Delits, Inheritances, &c., payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agencey has established under the special auspices and pa-tronage of distinguised individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with emi-nent Bankers, &c. in the principal Ports and Capitals of Foreign Governments in commer-cial relations with the United States; through the meditation whereof such walid claims as THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Mill for the year 1832. may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement; and promptly and effectively re-covered-when furnished by the claimants with such suitable legal proofs and vonchers and from an experience of 12 years at the bustness, with a disposition to please and accomoas may be required by the nature of the case, date the public, I hope to merit there pa together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other tronsee competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal au-thority, or Notary Public; and the whole doly authenticated by the Governor of the State

or Territory in which the same may be per fected, and legalized by the appropriate For Teacher; none need apply without suple re commendations. eign Consul. Having official and responsible Sub-Agenta Communications addressed to Edward B. Hardcastle, Esq. will be punctually attend-

in the principal citics and county towns of the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part fliereof re-spectively, will be received, and efficiently ated to. tended to in behalf of American, as well as

Foreign claimants. Orders for the investment of funds in Mort age of Freehold property, or in the purchase Public Securities of the United States, Ca nai Loans of the States of New York, Penn-sylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.

The French Government having assumed he payment of a sum, equal to about \$5, 000,000, under the late Treaty with the United States, as a full indemnity for the claim of American citizens for French spoliations. &c., this Agency will attend to the prosecution and recovery of those claims before the in the City of New York its daily circulation is known to be more than an hundred per cent greater than any other paper. These facts are referred to, as affording the only commen-tary the Proprietors can with, propriety offer on the quality of the matter which will be found in the contemplated weekly publication. It is intended to publish 17,500 copies of the first numbor of the paper, which will be distributed in different parts of the Country, read one conv sout to each Post Master in the In consequence of the numerous applica tions that have been made, within a few months past, to the Agents of this Establish-

ment in France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland, by persons of respectability and pro perty, who purpose emigrating, with their families, in the course of the next season, to the United States, and requesting information relative to the price of land, plantations, farms, &c., and the most eligible section for their location in this country; the undersigned has been induced to give this public notice thereof to land owners, and others whon, it may interest, at the same fime tendering to them his services, and the facilities of this Establishment, in acgotiating the sale of landed proper ty to purchase is of the above description le is prepared to receive and transmit to shid Agents, all offers and proposals that may be sent to this Office for the sale of Linds, S.c.

Sc., which must embrace statements of all the necessary particulars and details for the information of the applicants in Europe, with a remittance, in each case, of \$10, to cover

the incidental expenses. The usual mercantile commission of 1

United States John Cuthbert, E.q. Humburg. Mr. Solomon Heine, Banker, F. J. Wichelhausen, Esq. U. S. Con-sul, Mr. J. W. Karstens, do MAIL STAGES Bremen Passage to and from Annapolis. THE Mail of the U. States, leaves

do

W.S. Michaels.

do Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge. via Broad Creek, Queenstown and Wye Mills, on Mondays and Fridays, vizi Leave Annapolis, at 5 o'clock; A. M. in Mesars. Hope & Co., Bankers, Amsterda J. W. Parker, Esq., U.S. Con-

Leave Annapolis, at 5 o'clock; A. M. in Major Jones' packet Sloop, arrive at Broad Creek by 7 to breakfast, reach Queenstown in good stages, by 11, and Easton the same afternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on Tuesdays and Saturdays immediately after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, and ar-rive there by 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge Ferry at a past 5 P. M. or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by

the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays -leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays; leave Queenstown.at 11 of clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 2 o'clock P. M. in time to dime, and thence to Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock P. M. same days. Fore from Cambridge to Annapolis \$ 3.50 2.50

Easton Wye Mills Geneenslown Inoad Creek

2.00

1.75

1.00

All bagaage at the risk of the owners PERY ROBINSON. Eakon, Jan. 24 1832,



Talbot County Orphans' Court, December term-A. D. 1831.

ON application of Joseph Graham. administrator of Denny Hopkins, late of Talbot county descased—It is priered, that he give the notice required by law for credi-tors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three, successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Eas-

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-pied from the minutes of proceedings of Talhot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my TAS hand, and the seal of my office

affixed this 12th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two. Test, JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for L'albot county.

NOTICE IS HEBEBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, of Talbet sounty, hath blained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of DEFRY ROPERS, 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 subcriber, on or before the twenty fourth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, Giren under my hand this thirteenth day of December, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thir-Ity one.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, adm'r. of Denny Hopkins, desease jan. 24

PETER W. WILLIS,

House and Lots for Sale. BY virtue of an order of Talbot

B county court at May Term 1828, the un-dersigned commissioners, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 29th of February next,

8 d.

VOL. IV.

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DEBATE ON MR. VAN REMAR Mr. PreiMent

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Two Lots of Ground,

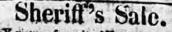
situate at the upper end of Dover street in the town of Easton, on one. of which is crected a convenient and comforof which is crected a convenient and comfor-table two story frame dwelting, with kitchen ' attached. This property will be sold on a credit of twolve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved accusity to the several heirs for their respective portion, hearing in-terest from the day of sale. The sile with take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOIN M G. EMORY. Commis. WM. H. GROOME. Commis. LAMBT. REARDON. Sioners.

Jan. 81.

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponse, in-D shed out of Talbat county Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Ed-ward N. Hambleton, against Isaac B. Parrott, will be rold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder for eash, on TUESDAY the 14th day of February neat, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the fol-lowing properfy, viz : All his right, tile, in crest, claim and estate, of, in, and to, that tract or parcel of land, where he, the said Parrott did reside, be the quantity of acres what it may or by whatever name or names it what it may or by whatever name or names it may be called; also 2 yoke of oxen, 12 head of other cattle, 10 head of sheep, 2 carts, one Gig and Harness, one Bureau, one mantle Gig and Harness, one Eureau, one mantle-clock, one corner cupboard and contents, 2: beds, bedsteats and furniture, one negro girl, Ann, a slave for a term of years and not to go out of this state, one sorrel horse, and 800 bushels of corn, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above mentioned Isaac B. Parrott, to satisfy and pay the above nam-ed writ of venditioni exponas and officers fees in my hands for collection, and the interest and costs due and to became due thereas and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance will be given by JOSIIUA M. FAULKNER, Shft. jan. 24



Sheriff's Salc. Y virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Tristram Thomas.use of Court Kelly & Co, sgainst James Bullen, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, for Cash, on TJJESDAV, the 14th of Pebruary nextible-tween the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit:--All the right, title, interest, claim and estate of him the said James Bul-len, of, in and to, all the lands of the late Thi-Bullen viz, "Part Lord's Giff." containing 100 acres more or less, "Bollens. Discovery," near White Marsh Church, containing 100 acres of lend, more or less "Knapp's Lott" and "Part of Prospect" containing 150 acres of land, more or less, Part of "Fleming's Freshes" contain-ing 1714 acres of land, more or less, and part of "Prospect and Knapp's Lot" containing 50 acres of land,more or less and part of "Prospect and Knapp's Lot" containing 50 acres of land,more or less and part of "Prospect and Knapp's Lot" containing 50 acres of land,more or less, and part of "Prospect and Knapp's Lot" containing 50 acres of land,more or less, and part of "Prospect and Knapp's Lot" containing 50 acres of land,more or less, and part of "Prospect and Knapp's Lot" containing 50 acres of land,more or less, and part of "Prospect and Knapp's Lot" containing 50 acres of land,more or less, and part of the aforessid James Bullen, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned write of vendi-exponas and interest, and costs, due and te-besome due thereon. Attendance by J. M. FUALKNER

Shovels, Hors, Steel and Cast Steel Axes, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c. jan. 24 Sw For Rent, THE Farm on which the

Banker, HOLLAND.

ST. MICHANLS

STEAM MILL.

A Teacher wanted.

g'HE Trustees of the Depton Academy

FRESH GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Cheese, Molasses, Sperm & Mould Candle Femily Flour, and Buck wheat do.

Clover Seed, Coffee, Sugar and Salt,

Powder & Shot, Whiskey and Rum,

Have just received by the last Packet from

Denton, Md., Jan. 17 Gw

Baltimore a fresh supply of

are desirous of immediately employing a

Messrs. Baggen, Parker & Dix-

on, Merchants,

sul.

dec. 20

late Capt. William Willis resided, sit-it is thought will certainly yield from 500 to of Wills for I albot county. 600 bushels) is already seeded, and will be In compliance with the above order, sold to the tenant as it now stands. To good tenant, (and none other need apply) the

terms will be made accommodating, and the rent, reasonable. Possession immediately. Application to be made to Mrs. Willis on the premises. Jan. 24 Sw INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY

OFFICE,

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCHIDER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State -Aleo, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to-charges moderate.

> may 10 For Rent for the year 1832.



JOHN BUSK.



inch high. Had on when committed a blu striped domestic frock, red striped handker chief and new boots.

The owner of the above described mulation perty, pay charges and take her away, oth-erwise she will be discharged according to law. girl is requested to come forward, prove pro

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore county jail. 2.213 7.54 jan 4-17

Mail Arrangements, CORRECTED.

Easton Post Office, Jan. 24, 1832. 7

The Northern Mail, for Wye Mills, Centri-ville, Church Hill, Sudler's M Roads. Cher-tertown, Union House, Millington, George-town, M Roads, Head of Sassafras. Warwick, Middletown, Del. Summit Bridge, St. Geor-ges, Newcastle and Wilnington, &c. will be closed at half past 7 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning. Wednesday and Friday morning. Returning, will arrive at Easton by 1 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at-

The Western Mail, by Queenstown and Broad Creek to Annapolis, &c. will be closed half past 6 o'clock every Sunday and Wed-

half past 6 o'clock every Sunday and Wed-nesday morning. Returning, will arrive at Easton every Monday and F iday afternoon, The Southers Mail, by Trappe, Cambridge, See, to Soon Hill, will be closed at 12 o'clock every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and will return again from Cambridge same even-ings by 9 o'clock. The Mail for Saint Michaels will be closed every Tuesday and Saturday all 10 o'clock

every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock,

and will return the same evenings. The Mail for Laurel, Det. by Federal burg, flunting Creek Mills, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock every Tuesday evening, and returning, will arrive at Easton every Thursday evening

'The Mail for Hillsborough, Deaton, Greens-horough, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock. P. M. every Monday and Friday, having arrived here same alternoons. EDWARD MULLIKIN,

Pestmaster. jan 24

C.ASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

DEGEOES

fromsten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the bighest market prices will be given in each. Apply to the subscri-ber, or, in his absence, a latter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the sub-scriber at Contraville, will meet immediate at-gention. THOS. W. OVERLEY.

WANTED TO ILLES.

sention.

F the city of Washington, respectfully re-0 guests the editors or publishers of News sapers within the several States and Territo ies of the Union, to furnish him, through the members of Congress of their particular States or Districts, at the seat of the Federal Govern. ment with three copies of their Newspapers

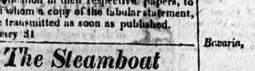
imarked "one" "two" & "three"] issued on for about Wednesday, the twenty second of of February, 1832; being the Centenni d Anni-versary of General Washington. As his motive is entirely disinterested and patriotic in making this request, it being his desare to produce positive evidence of the num ber printed in the United States, and Terri tories, he desires that particular attention

may be paid to this request; and above all, by the publishers of country papers in distant towns, that are comparatively, little known. and if at the same time, they would communi-cate, in their papers any "statistical informa-tion" relative to their immediate neighborhood it would be highly appreciated and gratefully

acknowledged. It is intended that every newspaper re ceived, shall be carefully presarved and arran-ged, by States, in a room at Washington, devoted for this object; one set to be eventual ly deposited in the Library of Coogress the E-q o London, (Agent for the purchase of Books, &c. for the Congressional Library.) to be by him placed in the British Mazeum; and the triplicate set to be retained for some publie institution

It is intended, also, as soon as this collection is completed to publish, in a tabular form in the public prints, for the information of the people of the U.S a list of all the newspapers, embracing the "name," "place and period of publication," and TEBMS OF SUBSCRIP floN. Great pains will be bestowed to make dus list (heing an important result to be ga-thered from the collection) as perfect as the material will admit.

BE Pit is hoped that the intelligent conduc tors of Newspapers, favorable to the above pro-ject, will oblige the advertiser by inserting this consequencies in their respective papers, to each of whom a copy of the tabular statement, will be transmitted as soon as publish inutry 31



Prussia,



MARYLAND.

Will continue the same routes as last year Hanover, ntil further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morn-ings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o clock for Chestertown, by Brunneick.

Corsica landing, and return the same day .---

A negro boy about 18 or 20 years of age, for which liberal wages will be given; one acquainted with work on a farm (a laye) will be preferred. For terms apply to the Editor. jan 24 Corsica landing, and return the same day.--Passage and fare the same as last year. EC-All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at LEMUEL, G. TAYLOR, Captain. march \$2

cent. will be charged by this Office, for the Ans. collection and remittance of hills, dividends, 1-1-1 Se., the purchase or sale of stocks, or for investment of capital; 5 to 10 per cent. on the amount recovered of delayed or litigated claims; 5 per cent on sales of land and real is attached to the Dwelling House, a good estate; and for all other Agency business, the Kitchen and Smoke House.---- To approved customary Commissions established by the tenants, the above property will be rented on

New York Chamber of Commerce. Applications to this Agency, in cases re-Apply to quiring the investigation of claims, search of ecords, or the intervention of legal proceed ings, should be accompanied with an adequate temittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all Michaels

letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall-street, New York, AARON H. PALMER, Actuary.

List of some of the principal Correspondents Agents, and Bankers, of the American and Foreign Agency, in France, Switzer-land, Germany and Holland. FRANCE. Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers, Paris. " Welles & Greene, Merchants, Haure " Fitch, Brothers & Co., Marseilles. " Ratisbonne, Broth's, Bankers, Sira boarg. Mr. Louis Pons, SWITZERLAND. Lyons. Messrs, Marcuard & Co. Berne. " Hentssch & Co., " Lhardy, Brothers. " Finsler, Brothers & Co., " Demolin & Co., " De Speyr. & Co., " Muller, Savary, Pere & Co., Isaste. " Zurgilgen & Mayr, " Getaz. & Son, GERMANY. Fribourg Messrs. Geymuller & Co., Bankers, Austria. Vienna. George Moore, Esq. U. S. Consul, Tricate

Messrs. Sheckler, Bros. Bankers, Berlin Hopfensack & J. II. Brinck Dusseldorf Elberfeldt.

& Co., William Troost Sim-ons, Esq, U. S. de Consul, Messrs. Ertzburger

& Schmid, Bankrs, Augsburg. Wurtemburg, Messrs. Stahl and

Federer Stuttgard. Baron D'Eichthal. Carlsruhe. C. F. Goehring, Esq., U.S. Consul, Leipzig, Messrs. Bassenge

Messrs. Lochbecke,

Messrs. Muller S

Hesse-Cassel, Flenter, D. Bathan, Frankfort on Child & Son, Frankfort on the Magne

Bankra, (D. Neufville, Mer tens & Co., Ernest Schwendler, Esg., U. S. Consul,

A large and convenient FRAME. DWELLING, in the town of St. Michaels. This property is situated in a central part of the town, and has for many years been occupied as a store house. There accommodating terms, and put in good repair.

THOMAS H. W. LAMBDIN, Denton, Caroline county, Or to the Rev'd THOMAS, HANNA, Saint dec 27---

New Goods.

Miss BROWN, respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned from Bultimore, and is now a general assortment of opening

> Millinery and Fancy GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF Legborn Hals, Large flat and square crown dunstable Hats Large list and square crown dunstable Hats, Diamond and Fancy do. Bolivar and Silk do. Merino, Thybet and Fancy Silk Shawls, Black and white Blond pattinet, White, Black, yellow, pink, blue & Straw Crape,

Irish Gauze, Super white, black and Col. Sattins Super white, black and Col. Sattins Straw and Lemon gro. do Nap, Green, Pink, and Bue Florence, Cotton Wadding, Needles, pins, Hooks and Eyes, Tapes and Babbins, Fancy dress and plain Ribbons; Luces, Edgings and Cords. Searlot Stockings and Socks, Green add white Gauge Veils. Green and white Gauze Veils, CF-Mantua-making in all its variety. New matterus for Ladies Cloaks. Easton, Dec. 13

BARGAINS.

HE SUBSCRIBER, being about to de-DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF HER Stock of Millinery, FANCY GOODS, As.

The opening for a milliner and mantua-ma-ker, in Easton, at the present time, is an ex-cellent one. The shop occupied by the sub-scriber has had a good run of custom for up-wards of twenty years, and will be let, with all its fixtures, to a person wishing to engage in the business, and who would take the stork of goods at a fair price. Persons desirants o contracting, are invited to call without delay to the mean time bargains may be had at retail

For Rent.

The DWELLING AND SHOP occupied by the subscriber, on Washington street, a few doors north of the Union Tavern. To a good tenant, the rest will be moderate. Ap-ply to the subsciher, on the premises, or in her absence, to Henry Thomas, Esq. oppo-site. or to Edward Mullikin, Postmaster. MARV HOLMES. dec 19 77



MA IN IL IR. Denton, Maryland:-

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

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

Jan, 10 1832 ff New Bonts and Shoes.

The subscriber has again opened a BOOT & LEON STORE

in Easton, at the stend opposite the Market-house, next door to the Drug Store of Dr Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and pustomers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has had in, for their use and the public's;

A large and elegant assortment () the above articles, to which he HAS ADDED

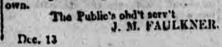
been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low praces and on liberal terms will command it. THOS. S. COOK.

Sherifi's last Notice FOR 1831.

Easton Nov. 8

HAVING in my former notice,

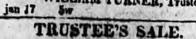
HAVING m my lotiner noulce, alevan the necessity of every good citi-zen, settling Officer's fees, due from them in-dividually, and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies the most positive orders to proceed forthwith to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs, willout respect to persons. Prompt attention to this no.ice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.



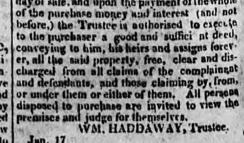
Attendance by J. M. FUALKNER. Jau 24

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

F.Y. virtue of a Decree of the Honourable D Judges of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, I will sell at Public sale at Mr. Price's Tavern in the village of Greensborough, on Saturday the 18th of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of 2 and Savidate P. M. the Hermiter of 2 and o'clock, P. M. the House and Lot where Clement Fowler now resides. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months from the day of sale, with lawful interest on the purchase money, from the day of Sale until paid, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the Trustee, as such for the payment of the purchase money, as aforesaid, with interest thereon from the as appressio, with interest thereon from the day of sale aforesaid, and after the payment of the purchase money, and interest and not before, the Trustee will, by a good and suffi-cient deed or deeds, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs or assigns, the Lands and real estate so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant or claimants, or either of them. or claimants, or either of thom. WILLIAM TURNER, Trustee.



TRUBTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, in the same of Wm. II. Dawson, against James Dawson and others, children and heirs of Jo-seph H. Dawson, dec'd. passed at the Nor. Term of said court, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, the Subscrip-ber will offer at public sale, to the highest bid-der, on the court house green, in Easton, on, TUESDAY the 14th day of February next, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock of that day. All that form, of the said Joseph H. Dawson, on which he died seized, algusted in the Bay side, of Talbot county, immediate-ly on the Bay Shore; the form being compose **GAPS** Co Co Co of the best quality and newest fashions, all of which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He re-quests of his friends and the public to give lim a cell, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wan-ting to give general estisfaction; and as he hat been for years insthe business, he has no doubt all in a state of pretty good repair. By the terms of the decree a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money. the purchaser executing to the purchase money, such; bond or bonds, with such security as the Trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest (and not



Jan, 17

T I DAWSON AND SON, HAVE, by the arrivat of the Packets last week, replenished their stock of Medi-cins, Confectionery, &c. &c. Jan. 24

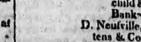
posture of th ulars relate. our trade wi 1 do not dee into all the sion does no Convention course was Britain. 9 lowed to pa tively, with the same c not extend our interco mating and Englandar in the sum ment passe far as the to all nati year, to a Mr. Ad that offer, communi few month same subj derstandu thirdly, be the whole order to s sumption. ever sinc on, as ev of Mr. 1

& Co , Bankers, Dresden. Mr. Joseph Berend, Hanover Hanover. Brunscick Darmstault.

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Hesse & Rhine, Mr. B. Kaula, Hesse- Cassel, Pleiffer, Brothers,



EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV .---- NO. 23.

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EASTON, MD .--- TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1832.

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The have degree for the second process due to possible of the secon

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do all in my power to make it the last. For one, I set my mark of disapprobation upon it; I contribute my voice and my vote, to make it a negative example, to be shunned and a-voided by all future Ministers of the U. States. If, in a deliberate and formal letter of instruc-tious, admonitions and directions are given to a minister, and repeated, once and again, to urge these mere party considerations on the foreign government, to what extent, is it prob-able, the writer himself will be discossed to

Britain. The ships of both countries were al-lowed to pass, to and from each other respec-tively, with the same cargoes, and subject to the same dutics. But this arrangement did not extend to the British West Indics.—There our intercourse was cut of Various discrim-mating and retaliatory acts were fassed, by

that offer, first, because it was never officially that offer, first, because it was never officially continunicated to it; secondly, because only a few months before, a negotiation on the very same subject had been suspended, with an un-derstanding that it might be resuned; and thirdly, because it was very desirable to arrange the whole matter, if possible: by Treaty, in order to secure, if we could, the admission of our products into the British Islands for con-sumption, as well as the admission of our very

will read all that I find, in this letter, upon this obnoxious point. These are the parasumption, as well as the admission of our ves-

the server and

sels. This object had been carnestly pursued ever since the peace of 1915. It was insisted on, as every body knows, through the whole "relations with the British colonies, and such ever since the peace of 1815. It was insisted on as every body knows, through the whole of Mr. Monroe's Administration. He would "the steps by which we have arrived at it. In

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Mr. MARCY said, that he had intimated heretofore, more than once, that it was not his intention to offer to the Senate, any observations upon the main question now before them What regarded the Gublic conduct of the pre foreign government, to whatextent, is it prob-able, the writer himself will be disposed to urge them, in his one thousand opportunities of informal intercourse with the agents of that Government. I propose, sir, to refer to some particular parts of these instructions; but before I do that, allow me to state, very generally, the posture of that subject, to which those particu-ulars relate. The subject was to the state of our trade with the British Colonies, but before I do that, allow me to state, very generally, the posture of that subject, to which those particu-ulars relate. The subject was to the state of our trade with the British West India Colonies, I do not deem it necessary now to go minusely into all the history of that trade. The occa-sion does not call for it All know, that by the Convention of 1815, a reciprocity of inter-course was established between us and Great Britain. The strips of both countries were al-low ed to pass, to and from each other respec-tore with the british of the pressent. Stript of trade, or any other regists, as a privilege of what had fillen from the honorable to sub the conclusion of the paragraph, the Se-teretary suys, "You cannot press this view of

not extend to the British West Indies.—There our intercourse was dut dix Various discrim-mating and retaliatory acts were (assed, by England and by the United States. Eventually, in the summer of 1325, the English Partia-ment passed an act, offering reciprocity, so far as the mere carrying trade was queerned to all nations, who might chuse within one year, to accept that offer. Mr. Adams' Administration did not accept that offer fast heavies it was never officially

and, as a necessary consequence, triumphs tions, the particulars of which it is not at all and defeats. The State is large, with great necessary now to consider. That administra-Webster's remarks, which we do not find sup-plied by the last Washington papers.] Lest I should do the Secretary injustice, I and defeats. The State is large, with great necessary now to consider. That administra-tion, for some reason or other-probably in commerce is the object of general pursuit; in others, manufactures and agriculture are the chief concerus of its citizens. We have men as a matter of right; but afterwards, finding, I

mit his construction to be the true one, to what does it amount? He does not deny-

indeed it is expressly admitted—that the late Administration asserted the claims, and then waived them. What then is the mighty dif ain. Un that occasion, as it now appears by the public Message of the President, of the ference between the assertion in the instrucference between the assertion in the instruc-tions, and the fact as admitted here? We are told that the late Aministration were not the first to assert them—that they were set up un-der the Aministration of Mr. Monroe. If this pretended falsehood is of such a flagitious cha-racter as has been given to it, it is natural to expect that it would change very essentially the meaning of the sentence. If there be the least error in the instructions, it is in the use of the word first, strike out that word and let its see whether the meaning of the sentence is materially changed. Whether the late Ad-ministration were the first to asse t the claims; and then gave them up; or asserted them after they had been previously asserted by Mr. Monroe's Administration, and then gave them up; is very nearly the same thing. If there was any thing wrong or reprehensible in asserting claims or pretensions, and ther tions, or in the correspondence, in the slight-est degree derogatory to the national pride and dignity, then was the time to point it out: if the negotiation had compromitted our honor, then was the time to avert it: if the terms on which the trade had been solicited, and was giving them up, the censure incurred by the late Administration for so doing, is not much

mitigated by the circomstance that a prece-ding Administration had asserted similar claims or pretensions. It appears to me that if a cause of censure had not been very much wanted, such an one as this would not have been hunted up and put forth so prominently. The manner in which our late Minister to

o the Senate, and Mr. Webster, might have given full scope to their American feelings, in-dignantly to cast back the offer and by dis-daining to accept "a boon" upon such terms, read an appropriate and timely lesson to the Minister who had acted so reprehensibly.— But dd they do so? Did they even stand still and withhold their sanction, and decline any participation in the matter? No-they pass dent to accept the "trade," and to open the ports pursuant to the terms offered by the in "tructions, and in the manner in which they London was instructed to conduct the nego-tiation, may, for ought I know, be unusual; Great Britain." I ask again, Mr. President, if this be States-manship?, if this be dignity?, if this be elevat-od regard for country? Can any man read this whole despatch, with cander, and not ad-int, that it is plainly and manifestly the wri-ter's—[Here is a defect in the report of Mr.] tructions, and in the manner in which they

commerce is the object of general pursuit; in the Lope of getting, better-refuse the terms structions, and in the manner in which they of of concerns of its citizens. We have men of enterprise and talents, who aspire to public distinction. It is natural to expect from these tained, and their claims of right could not be ob-circumstances and others that might be alu-....

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affairs of thirteen millions of used in the d es not probably know the name of the grant father, though, of course, he had a granting as well as other falls." From the London Course. The President's Message, is altogethe gratifying document, from the pacific and a derive tone adopted fowards this country:

did expressly consent, not merely to take trade but did positivity authorize the President to naccept it upon the very terms, and in the same manner, and under the very same in-structions, which he now persumes to insinu-ate compromitted the national honor. On the 26th May, 11850, the President sent a Message to Congress, s'aling that he was expecting the definite answer of the British Government to a proposition which had been submitted to it by ours, upon the subject of the Colonial Trade, and inviting Corgress to pass a law authorizing him to carry such ar rangement into effect during their recess, or adopt retaliatory measures against "ireat Brit-ain. On that occasion, as it now appears by the public Message of the President, of the derstanding between constitutional countries. the public Message of the President, of the derivating between constitutional countries. 6th of December following, a copy of the "in-"structions under which Mr. McLane had "acted, together with the communications "which had at that time passed between him "which had at that time passed between him and the British Government," was confiden-tially submitted to both Houses of Congress. it is not found convenient to acknowledge

and the British Government, tially submitted to both Houses of Congress. And it also appears, that this correspondence ombraced all that was in any wise material. Here, then, at that early day, these instruc-tions, now the subject of so much declama ion, were fully disclosed; the mode, in which the Senate and Congress necessarily consult ed whether they would approve what had been done, and accept the trade in the manner in men. which it had been asked, and upon the teams the proposed. And it also appears, that this correspondence to the senate and Congress in the mode, in which the Senate and Congress necessarily consult ed whether they would approve what had been done, and accept the trade in the manner in my. which it had been asked, and upon the teams the proposed. And it also appears, that this correspondence the instruc-

If there had been any thing in the instruc-tions, or in the correspondence, in the slight-eat degree derogatory to the national pride and dignity, then was the time to point it out: if the negotiation had compromitted our honor, then was the time to avert it: if the terms on which the trade had been solicited, and was likely to be obtained, were disgraceful, then was the time to reject it. for that reason—then nothing to conseal from the people. What would statesmen in Europe be without con-cealme, and trick? From the Licerpool Chronicle. It contains a full and candid exposition of the was the time to reject it, for that reason-then the Senate, and Mr. Webster, might have

It contains a full and candid expusition of the affairs, both foreign and domestic, of the Uni-ted States; and the facts which are disclosed afford the most convincing evidence of the great and rapid progress which that country is making in every branch of national and com-mercial prosperity. The advance of the U-nited States' population, agriculture, com-merce, and all the arts of civilization, is, we believe, quite unparalelled in the History of the World. The paragraphs which refer to be read with interest. The tone of the Mate-sage is extremely conciliatory and peaks. The it holds out no decided promise of any repeaks

Whole of the National Debt, he observes, may be expected to be extinguished, either by redemption or purchase, within the four years of his administration, that is to say-in the course of the ensuing twelve months, three years having already elapsed since Gen. Jack-son was placed at the head of the government. When will an English monarch be able to come to parliament with so gratifying an announcement?

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA TIVES. JANCARY 16, 1832.

THE TARIFF.

the resolution moved by Mr. BOULDIN on the 27th of December, ult. When the motion was made on Friday, that the House proceed to the business on the Spea-ker's table, Mr. Davis had the floor, and was replying to the remarks of Mr. Cambreleng, on a resolution he had proposed to offer, should the amendment of Mr. Stewart to Mre Bouldin's resolution on the subject of the Tar-Bouldin's resolution on the subject of the Tar-iff he withdrawa. iff be withdrawn.

The resolution of Mr. Bouldin is in the words following:

Whereas, in certain ports of the United States ad valorem duties are laid on various articles of import, but the per centum duty re- ces in relation to this matter. Some historica quired is not laid on the cost or value at the facts, which some persons here are acquainted place of production, but on that cost with all with, and some probably are not; and I will take charges (except insurance) added, and with this occasion to recur to one or two of them.

Commerce be instructed to inquire into the specific duty of seven cents a pound on coarse pratical effect of these laws, and report to the wool, when at the moment it could be purchasuse the actual per centum on the prime it, which is imposed by them. That they o inquire how far these duties are, in effect,

r, if Mr. Stewart would with

recommended to the consideration of Congress. creation in moments of leisure; for it is the But the most remarkable passage in the Ad-But the most remarkable passage in the Ad-dress is that, in which the President alludes to the flourishing state of the finances. The lion skins, toilinets, kerseynets, and other still every one who chooses to investigate the submore singular names, some of them unbeard of, and unknown probably, since we manufacture much better articles that have taken their places, except in the vocabulary of some shrewd collector of the customs, or of some learned technical merchant. It is a fine exhibition of extravagance, for the cent per cent. is run up, I believe, not only to an 150 but to 300. I am charged with smothering this docu.

ment, with keeping its all prevading light from the American People. Smothering if! I would not if I could blow out the smallest taper lighted by the intellect of the gentleman to illuminate free trade, even if it vainly strug-

The House resumed the consideration of in the newspapers once more-let them thus the resolution moved by Mr. BOULDIN on revive the recollections of the people, for l

information.

The gentlemau says, the People are deceived ed as to the minimums in the woollens bill. Phey ought to be enlightenod, and they shall

be enlightened. There are some reminiscen

And whereas, also, various minimum values or prices are affixed by law, (by which to ascertain the amount of duties chargeable on the same goods.) differing widely from the cost thereof, so that from the law itself the cost thereof, so that from the law itself the rate of duty to be paid on the importation of duties in this law of 1828, let us look back inany given article, subject to ad valorem du-tics, cannot be ascertained:- to the journal of that time. I recollect the gentleman in his place in this House declared es, cannot be ascertained:-Resolved, therefore, that the Committee of he would vote, and he did vote, to keep on a

> ry, setting forth as distinctly as they narious descriptions of imports that interdicted our shores, and so far as reacticable, to state the costs and which such interdicted goods might d ed abroad for half the money. I also well re-

them to their senses, by making the law as and and odious as I can. I know he said he of Mass, had on Friday s

bad and odious as I can. I know he said he would not vote for such a law; but if others passed it, it should he of this offensive char-acter, and should not be put in any other shape, if he could prevent it. Sir, did the Peo-ple feel it? Do they feel it now, or is it neces-sary to make a book of figures to demonstrate to them that they feel what they are insensi-ble of? If the People are so dull that they do not understand when they are burdened then let the gentleman have an opportunity to prove it. Let his document go out to enligh-ten them. If the matter comes to the Commit-ter of Commerce, he shall have my vote for it, but I hope it may meet with better success and call for less criticism and correction than a certain other, document emanating from the That in other document amanating from the

the in 1830, in which he asserts that the tomage of Great Britain is be the tomage of Great Britain is be the total and pillions of tone and The comparative decline of our own, which thought properous. There is nothing the demonstration of figures; the only

r even of any very considerable modification gentleman, and might be called poetical va-of the obnoxious tariff, although the subject is recommended to the consideration of Congress. It must have been his re-creation in moments of leisure; for it is the pass tiere. These circumstances only cause perplexity, and it is time his government looked into the matter, and conformed its

laws to the actual value of the precious metals. ject, to satisfy himself that there is no error in On the whole, these are matters which the general inference I have made. Suppose ought, in the adjustment of the revenue, to we take a woollen mill costing \$100,000, which receive attention, and I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania will withdraw his amend-ment, and let the sense of the House be exis a far greater sum than most of them cost for the greater portion of the establishment ard on a moderate scale; such a mill, if buil with economy, would employ from 160 to 17

Mr. Cambreleng rose in reply. Hc, per-haps, owed an apology to the gentleman from Massachusetts. He certainly did, if on Fri-day last he had uttered any thing harsh or persons in it, and would work up annually a bout 200,000 pounds of wool. I will not up dertake to state with precision how many sheep it would take to produce this cantitude rude towards that gentleman. There was no one who stood higher in his respect—certain-ly none whom he should feel so little disposed to offend. But, said Mr. C. while I make for I am not informed how much the average shearing in this country is, of wool in a good condition for the market. We have some in formation on this head as to foreign countries to illuminate free trade, even il it value strage gled to rival the noon-tide gare of the sun. No, let these figures in buckram go forth a-gain to the world—let them strut their hour gain to the world—let them strut their hour France, two and a half; in England, there and France, two and a half; in England, there and this concession to the gentleman from Massachusetts, an explanation is due to myself.-The gentleman has been pleased to say that we have been bobbing for a long lost document sunk by its weight in the bottom of the sea -he has almost insinuated that the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Bouldin) and myself had arranged the matter between da-that we had prepared our fishing rod, hook, and line, three fourths. The wools, however, of France and England are of inferior quality to those of Germany, Spain, and Portugal. If ou sheep yield two pounds at a clipping, the such factory would take the wool of 100,00

such factory would take the wool of 100,001 sheep annually, the value of which may be e easily estimated. There is some difference of lopinion as to the quantity of land required to face that number of sheep; some allow three and some four to the acre for the season, in cluding summer and winter; this is also a that ter that every one can adjust open his own cluding summer and winter; this is also a that ter that every one can adjust open his own which i certainly thought would be useful to and horses employed by such a mill, about the value of \$9000 annually. I shall not un dertake to estimate the value of the land ne cessary to yield this amount of produce annua ally. Every farmer, however, can do it, for he knows what the surplus of his labor is worth. But an estimate founded upon this da ta may be made as gentlemen please; the a mount of agricultural capital to which the woollens business gives employ will be found to greatly exceed the capital to which the woollens business gives employ will be found to greatly exceed the capital vested in the man nufacture of the goods, and will amount, think, upon any reasonable valuation, to far, was a very simple enquiry—the p

This, sir, was a very simple enquiryufacture of the goods, and will amount, information ought to have been desired by as it was certainly useful to all. But what hink, upon any reasonable valuation, to fire or six times as much. This, sir, is a matter worthy of investigation, for this interest diffu was the course pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts? The moment the resolution ses itself more widely and extends its benefits was presented, the gentleman from Massachuto a greater number of laborers and small cap talists than any other whatever, and it is of setts mo.ed to lay it upon the table. The quite as much importance that we should un- gentleman from Virginia afterwards moved erstand it, as it is that we understand the to take it up, and the House refused-he renewed the attempt-called for the Ayes and amount of duties on lion-skins, toilinet, and newed the attempt—called for the Ayes, and Noes—then the gentleman from Massachu-setts voted for it—but for what purpose? Not, sir, to obtain the information sought for—but to propose a substitute—a sort of blanket, which effectually smothered the enquiry pro-posed by the gontlemen from Virginia. I the gentleman will read his resolution, the House wansdowns. - What do those who make war on the wool-

lens propose to do? To transfer this business from the farmers and manufacturers of this country across the water to the hands of for eigners -to the farmers and manufacturers of other nations-that is the proposition-it is to put a stop to the immense operations of this capital and labor and give others the benefit of it. It is these classes of eur oitizens, the spinner, the weaver, the farmer who follows his plough and shears his sheep, that are denounced as monied aristocrats, as haughty monopolists, who are to be stripped of their employments. Who is it that dares assail t working men with such opprobrious charge Sir, it'is importers, and commerci 1 capital ists, and it is a fact established as early as 1814 that about four-fifths of the importers of wol-lens were then foreigners, and it is said that about seven eighths of them are so now. Why are the Americans, our countryme driven from this trade? Because they en

and not keep pace with the English in per foreign houses have in the last twelve months imported more than a million and a half worth of woollens. These are the men, sir, that be-

turers who rely upon their own efforts, and tent of such frauds as were elleged. But had pray that Congress will let them alone. These are not the feeble creations of artificial legis-lation. They rest on a more solid and sub-stantial foundation. But, sir, I shall not go into these questions now; nor follow the gentleman from Massa chusetts further in his argument. When the proper time shall arrive I hope I shall be pro-

pared to engage in filat grave and momentous debate in which most of us will be called upon to take a part. When we assembled here I had supposed that, we had all come with a new supposed that, we had all come with a new supposed that and patriotic determination, to examine horoughly every branch of revenue, and to thoroughly every branch of revenue, and to enquire, with an Dopartiality, and a spirit en-tirely national, what branches of revenue could be dispensed with, and what reduced without detriment to the public inferest. I little supposed, sir, that we were to engage in skirmishes of this character on the thresh-hold of so grave an inquiry. I had hoped, *it*, that we should go into the discussion with a mutual desire and determination to adjust this great question with a matripule begand to the great question with a patriotic regard, to the great question with a patriotic regard, to the interest of the manufacturer on the one side & the consumer on the other. I shall not be driven from that course -1 shall not vote for any measure calculated to shock C to anni-hilate any branch of infinity. Whatever changes are proposed should be gradual—ex-isting interests should be justly regarded—but while these interests are thus respected, it properly got their goods through the custom

while these interests are thus respected, it becomes our do 2 to inquire whether the e-normous dutientrices impored - upon coarse cottons, ege from Cambithe heavier descrip-tions of inor, Kastar-nown sugar, may not be gradually reduced without injury to those in-terested in these branches of industry, and whether the consulption and general industry of the country may not be splitzed from on of the country may not be relieved from on pressive taxation-whether a duty of 25 per cent., and incidental charges equal to 25 more in not an adequate permanent encouragement for any branch of industry-and whether we are not imperatively called upon to reduce the extravagant rates of 75,100, and 150 per cent.

now imposed. We are approaching, sir, a dangerous crisis-one which will require the exercise of all our patriotism. It would be wise in our iron masters and sugar planters, to prepare for the crisis, and in a spirit of patriotism to make some sacrifice of a portion of their

acomes to the public good. The public voice demands a reduction

The public voice demands a reduction of our revenue to the measure of our annual ex-penditure; it may not be prudent, it may not be wise for our large capitalists to resist.— Should they persist in a determination to surrender nothing, but to persevere in a system of injustice and oppression, they may postpone the reduction of our taxes, but the longer it is postponed the worse it will be for every branch of industry—they may rely upon it the contest will never be terminated until our tax-

contest will never be terminated until our tax-es are reduced. To satisfy the gentleman from Massachu-setts that we were not bobbing for the 1 st doc ument, I hope the gentleman from Virginia will allow his resolution to go to the Commit-tee on Manufactures. It calls for nothing but calculations and information which I am sure will be faithfully given by that committee, and which is all that the House can desire. Mr. Davis observed, in explanation, that the gentleman had mistaken what be had in tended to say, if he supposed him to have im-puted to the gentleman from New York any disbonorable motives in the part he had, ta-ken. will perceive that it would have put an end to the enquiry. He must pardon me, sir, for or his high standing — one not surpassed in ci-ther House for candor, or ability — should en denvor, by such means, to suppress a call for

deavor, by such means, to suppress a call for information. I will support his resolution whenever he chooses to propose it, but not as an extinguisher to the enquiry proposed by the gentleman from Virginia. The gentleman has thought proper to treat with contempt all petty calculations about faanels, baizes, fearnoughts, toilinets, swans-downs, &c, &c. These were strange terms to his ears—he is utterly ignorant of them...-This is netsurprising, air, for one of the cham-pions of the American system—he more the tely elevation—far above the meridian of the poorer and laboring classes. Sir, the genile-man may be, as he professes to be, utterly ignorant of the common terms applied to those mlind, that the de Mr. Cambr to which his remarks had referred was not that which the gentleman from Massachusetts seem ed to appreciated there was a design to fish up ed to apprehend there was a design to 1 but a different one, drawn up since, Mr. Bouldin now addressed the Hou serving that when he had at first mor resolution, he had no thought that that discussion would follow which had sin ignorant of the common terms applied to thos substantial necessaries of life; but I will ven urred. He had himself deer tion to be what some gentlemen had size said it was, as harmless and mild as Peter Pindar's nipperkin of milk; but, had a bottle of some wh in at could scarcely have produced more flinchin And indeed the conduct of the gentleman fro Massachusetts had, at the time reminded hi Massachusetts had, at the time reminded him of the same saying which that sentleman had applied to the behaviour of the gentleman from New York: the bird that is hit may be known by its fluttering.

to do aught which might prevent an inquiry, the result of which would go to shew how tar the previously honest course of our merchants, had been corrupted by the baleful effects of that law. No facts that could be produced would surpass the conclusions his mind had drawn from the nature of the law itself. Had. the gentlemen opposed to him permitted a very simple inquiry to receive a direct and simple answer, he should have had no ob-jections to their adding any ther queries tead-

Mr. B. asked whether the information he had sought was not important to those who asked additional protection, as to those who complained of the onerous effect of the duties already laid? He said he had almost understood the re-

marks of the gentleman from Massachusetts to contain the insinuation, that in proposing the resolution he had offered, he did not honestdesire a statement of what duties were acually paid; but had acted in consequence of a contrivance with the gentleman from N. York, Mr. Camberling, to fish up some document which had sank to the bottom of the

sea. Mr. Davis here interposed to explain, and said that is such had been the gentleman's understanding of his remarks, he greatly misconceived them. He ment to impute to him nothing dishonorable. Mr. Boudlin resumed and said, that he

could not persume that gentleman would have imputed to him any thing that was dishono-rable.

He concluded by expressing his hope, that the House would sanction the resolution in its orig-inal form, and not overload it with an amendment, requiring in reply a mass of figures so great, that the report when obtained would be too bulky to be read, and would consequently leave the people as ignorant of the true state of things, as they were before. Mr. Bates, of Maine, said that he had no

Mr. Bates, of Maine, said that he had no wish to put an end to this discussion; but as he observed that many gentlemen were taking notes, and probably preparing to address the House, he would move that the House do now proceed to the business on the Speaker's ta-ble, and to orders of the day. This motion was lost; and then The House addicatered The House adjourned.



ton. A joint resolution was adop origing the Secretary of the Navy certain contracts and relinquish certa tures. The bill for the relief of the Ke elures. entatives of David Dardin, dec., was passentatives of Maine, addressed the House e length on the resolution offered by M Everett, relative to the Chickasaw tre Several bills of a private nature w ed on in Committee of the Whole. Monday, Feb. 6,

Senate did not sit on Saturday: The Senate and not sit on Saturday: In the House of Representatives, the re-ion proposed by Mr. E. Everett calling President for a copy of part of the tre-rotiated in 1830, with the Chickasaw tri Indians, was further discussed by Mea-re Johnson, Pendleton and Clayton. T ter gentleman proposed an amendment betance, that the cait was made on nd that treaties made willPladians do me within the meaning and intention of astitution, conferring the treat, mak wer on the President and Senate, but t are compacts or bargains made by rity aloresaid, as agents of the Gov pt. &c. 'The discussion was arrested for the orders of the day. 'The bills relief of the heirs of William Vawter, n Roberts, were passed. Ten privite t re acted on in Committee of the Whole WEDSESDAY, Feb. 9

In the Senate on Monday, the joint reson, from the House, for the appointment cint committee to make arrangement was read thrice and passed, and a come of five on the part of the Schafe, was red to be appointed, by the Chair. The ution submitted by Mr. Clay, for modify rtain duties, was taken up, and Mr. C ncluded his remarks in its support.

In the Senate yesterday, several priv lis were passed. Mr. Clay's resolution ken up after the morning business, and ill, of New Hampshire, spoke about hal ur, chiefly in reply to some remarks of lay. He was followed by Mr Mangun orth Carolina, who spoke some time in ation to the resolution, and, before he acluded, gave way to a motion to adjou In the House of Representatives, the r tion proposed by Mr. E. Everett, in rela the Chickasaw treaty, was further discu Messrs. Fitzgerald and Ellsworth. ouse resumed the consideration of the reionment Bill. The amendment prop-Mr. Hubbard to strike out 48 and in Mr. Hubbard to strike out 48 and in 1000 as the ratio of representation war it ed-yeas 83, nays 10.2. Mr. Clay m amend the bill by striking out the v fut and inserting seven, (making the 1,000, instead of 48,000.) This amends as rejected—yeas 65, nays 127. Mr. en moved to strike out eight and insert but before the question was taken, one adjusted. use adjourned.

THURSDAY, February In the Senate, yesterday, after the mon miness, the consideration of Mr. Clay's numed. Mr. Mangum spot rs in conclusion of his spoor mution. Some time was

the One

proposition to the table, which super and bis if it met with in. My proposition went to enfrom the Committee on Commerce to the Committee on Manufactures. For these pro-ceedings we have been charged by the gen-tleman from New York with attempting to smother the enquiry. I say we, because I hardly know who is meant to be designated by the word gentlemen. He used this lan-guage, as nearly as I can recollect: "I tell tlemen whatever becomes of the resolution the enquiries shall be answered in spite of all they can do to smother the information. I shall myself lay on the table statements con-taining all the facts which the gentleman (meaning the gentleman from Virginia,) wish es to elicit, and then call for the Ayes and Noes, and we will see who dares to vote against printing them, and to withhold infor-mation from the American People: 1 have done it before this, and I will do it again."-I am glad there has been a little time for consideration-that the honorable members of this House will have an opportunity so far to recover from their surprise, as to screw their moral courage up to the sticking point, an) to vote with some share of composure, without having the monosyllabic words, aye or no, stuck in their throats.

Until these remarks fell from the gentleman I was at a loss to understand why the gentle man from Virginia was bobbing his live a mong the Committee on Commerce: but no sooner was the proposition made to shift the ground to the Committee on Manufactures, than the gentleman from New York started upon his feet, the mystery was solved, and every thing rendered intelligible. The object to be brought to light, is the gentleman from New York chose to understand it, was certain learned mathematical calculations certain learned mathematical calculations made some years ago by him, respecting the per centage of duty upon woollon goods. S This document, or something like it, he thought, was to be brought before this House by this resolution, and its preamble. Now, I hope to be pardoned by the antle-man-1 am sure I shall be by the House and the matical refer the line the theore the

man-1 am sure it shall be by the House and the nation-when I say this important docu-ment which is to enlighten the American Peo-ple, had slipped out of my mind, fallen into the stream of oblivion, and by its own gravi-tating power, sunk to the bottom. I acknowl-edge with humility my shame for I should as a son stand excused, if I had forgot the works of Newto or La Place. But as soon as the how was like to be thrown in another direct line was like to be thrown in another direc-tion, the gentleman fished it up from the bottom, and thus at once, the whole play was are also the fruit of agriculture. It follows that

wonder is, that the people, with such a flood of information, will not be convinced that set our doors with incessant complaints about the tariff, and cry out against the farmer and hey live under a bad government, and are manufacturer as monied aristocrats- they have, sir, capital without limit, and by means

As to the reference of the inquiries contain-ed in the resolution, I had almost said I feel is indifferent as the gentleman, though I think, if the amendment I propose shall be carried, the Committee on Manufactures is the most appropriate; for the inquiry then will be as to the effect of the revenue laws upon the creat branches of industry in this canner. be as to the check of the revenue laws upon the great branches of industry in this country. What the sentiments of this Committee are, I know not; and I consider it somewhat singular; and certainly unusual, that we should be to-gether for so long a period, and their senti-ments be unknown to the House at a moment like this, when they have in charge some o the greatest interests of the country; though I presume in due time we shall learn what they are. I will give them my confidence in this matter, as I would to any Committee of the House on subjects generally, until it is manifest that confidence is misplaced. The gentleman from New York, on this as well as on several other generating (while a

vell as on several other occasions, (when 1 have sat and borne it.) has uttered on this floor declamatory phillipics against the man-ufacturers, designating them by harsh and re-proachful terms, such a monied aristocrats; verbearing, monopolizing capitalists. Why s this language, which might be pardoned as the offspring of excitement, repeated? I will not question the motives of the gentleman, but I must say it looks like an attempt at effect out of doors-at display-and it does make false impressions on the minds of those unac quainted with the matter, and thesefore does

it has generally been the pleasure of the It has generally been the pleasure of those who would be thought great advocates for free trade, as they call it, to make the wooll-ensinterest their target to fire at? Why this determined hostility? Why is this interest always flouted at? Why is it the perpetual fleme of unmeasured depunciation? I will make a few remarks on the capital brought into action by this interest, in reply to the gen-ileman, that he and others may see who is 2. By an early law of the United States, leman, that he and others may see who is the value of imported goods was required to be set down in the invoice in the currency of teman, that he and others may see who is denounced and what they aim to prostrate. I shall not be very specific as to sums, but I will furnish data from which accurate com-putations may be made, adapted to the differ-ence in the value of agricultural property in different portions of the country, and I will then call on the gentlemas to refuse, if he can, the inference which must be made. I say then that there is accurate an employment of the the country from whence they were imported and that there might be no diversity of opin ion, the value of foreign coins was fixed by where it has remained to this day, and is so

stimated at the custom-house now. - The acual value, however, in our present currency that there is scarce an employment in the country that diffuses its benefits so wide and about \$4 90. This brings goods into th country under their actual cost, as the statute value is false, and a part of the protection to country that diffuses its benefits so wide and gives such encouragement to labor as the manufacture of woollens. What is woolen clath? It is almost exclusively from bottom to op the produce of agriculture. In the first place the raw material, the wool, is from the back of the sheep, and in the second place the labor which works it, and which is com-paratively great, is maintained and supported upon the products of agriculture; and further gome of the most costly dyes, such as Indigo, are also the fruit of agriculture. our industry is taken away in this manner .-I am not sure that I understand the exact rea-son of this change of value which time has effected, but it seems to me to be explained in this way: Silver, in England, is a tender for debts only which are under forty shillings. The value of gold to that of silver is as I to 16; tom, and thus at once, the whole play was made obvious. I mean by this no reproach to the gentleman or to the document, for it is well enough in its place; but what is it? It is the offspring of the funciful moments of the the dusy was in fact paid, as those who bore sequence is, our statute value of gold in the benefit of agriculture, and I think there is no bazard in asserting that every dollar of capi-tal which is invested in the manufacture of the offspring of the funciful moments of the the outse the manufacture of the outse the manufacture of the other hand, in England, is less the other hand is less the oth sequence is, our statute value of gold in the coin is less than it is worth in Europe, and

has attempted to ridicule. The gentleman from Massachusetts has in roduced much extraneous matter, to which

on a proper occasion, I shall reply. Some things require to be noticed now. He has thought proper to refer incidently to a Report of the committee on Commerce—to a state-ment of British tonnage, &c. I will merely new say, sir, that the statement to which he efers rests upon the authority of British official documents-the best that we can have on this side of the Atlantic; and, sir, I will add, at this time into the discussion of the great questions which have been started. But I felt that whenever that gentleman will question the facts or the arguments of that Report, I shall at least feel it a duty to defend them.— On this noor, that has never yet been done, a duty I owed to the worthy class of my fellow citizens who have been greatly misre-presented, and to that efficient body of workpel the unfounded charges brought against them, and to throw them back upon the assail-ants to whose skirts they will charg. Sir, the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia demands an account of the effinat and operation of the revenue laws; but the object seems to be to limit the enquiry to the per centage paid for goods. This would be a most

in some measure with that Review, who might have contradicted that statement. The gentleman from Massachusetts has spoken of the importance to the country of the centage paid for goods. This would be a most imperfect view of the matter—it would be but a glance at one side—and while I do not object to the views and wishes of the mover, I desire information of a more enlarged char-acter, will enable us to understand the great interests committed to our care, and guide us to useful results. Among other things, I should hope the complaints as to frauds may be carefully in-vestigated. Sir, it is alledged that a foreign house has, during the past season, been compelled to pay in additional, during alone pardon me if I answer him in a similar way. I hopp he will offer a resolution proposing that the Committee on Manufactures should in-quire what quantity of woollen goods have been imported by those patriotic and disinter-rested manufacturers whom he has described, for the purpose of encouraging foreigners, for whom the gentleman seems to entertain such by having their goods marked up above their own false valuation \$15,000; and others have also paid large sums in the same way. These are the men that are crying out at the doors of thi: hall against monicd aristocrats: These matters, sir, ought to be looked into with care, for public sentiment demands it. There is another matter which also dewhen the gentleman seems to entertain such an antipathy. Let us see how far our patriot-ic and disinterested manufacturers have been encouraging the British wool grower by im-porting British wool and British yarns. Sir, I do not object to those importations. Our manufacturers have a right to get their ma-terials wherever they can buy them the cheap-est; but let us not be told of the frauds of marchants, and the nativitien of marchants. erves examination in connexion with this ubject-it is our statute value of the English

erchants, and the patriotism of manufac turers. The gentleman has also referred to the pro

ceedings on the Tariff of 1828. When he referred, sir, to the votes on that occasion. I expected, at least, from one of his candor, that he would have fairly stated the occasion of the votes to which he has referred. He knew, aw-that of the pound sterling, at \$4 44, sir, that it was our design to defeat that bill— a bill denounced on all hands—and justly, and upon high authority, denominated a "bill of abominations"—if that denounced bill became a law it was not the fault of these with whom I had the bonor of actions but of these that committee an inquiry, which, in every view of it, manifestly pertained to the Com-I had the honor of acting, but of those gentle men who voted for the bill with all its "abom

mittee on Comperce. In answer to a plain simple inquiry as to the matter of fact as it actually existed, viz: what duty was paid on inations." Sir, the gentlemhn from Massa chusetts shall not misunderstand me-he has represented me as pronouncing phillipicks a-gainst the manufacturing interest. It is true certain goods in consequence of the Tariff Law and the practice under that law, they that I have spoken freely, and I shall do it awere answered here and there all over the House with the statement that no such enorand this is nearly the ratio in Europe, while gain, of that class of manufacturers who are by our laws we value it as 1 to 15. The conmous duty was in fact paid, as those who bore

known by its fluttering. 'The resolution here proposed two or three simple enquiries, founded on a statement of the facts contained in the preamble. It ex-pressed uo more than a desire to know what rate per cent. was in fact laid by the law which requires the payment of ad valorem duties on certain description of goods. Before this could possibly be ascertained, a piece of information was requisite which was possessed alone by custom house officers, or by merchants engaged in the importing trade. How could it possibly be known unless reference was first laware, upon which Fort Delaware in The resolution, heretofore proposed E. Everett, calling on the President E. Everett, calling on the President for a co-py of part of a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further debated, by Messrs. Huntington and Pelk. The debate was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The apportiontment bill was again ta-ken up, and discussed at great length. The motion of Mr. Hubbard, to strike out 48,000 and insert 44,000, as the ratio, was finally ait possibly be known unless reference was first had to the bulk and value of the goods and the charges which were to be added to the value before the tax was calculated: For the greed to-Veas 98, Nays 96. The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. S. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr Smith, introlaw directed that all those charges except induced, on leave, a bill authorizing a subscrip-tion on the part of the United States to the surance, were first to be added to the prime stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road cost of the article and then ten per cent. laid Company. The resolution of Mr. Frelinghuyon that gross amount before the rate of duty of sen, respecting Indian Affairs, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next. Mr. Clay's 45, 40, or 25 per cent. was calculated. What he sought was a succinct account of the amount of tax the people actually had to pay on each kind of goods imported and this was surely a reasonable enquiry. For ought it not to be known what were the duties at present resolution was then taken up; and, after some explanations from Mr. Hayne, Mr. Clay commenced a speech in support of the Resolution and in reply to those who had opposed it, and after speaking nearly three hours, he gave actually paid, before the discretion of Congress could be intelligently exercised as to

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way to a motion to adjourn. In the House of Reprentatives, Mr. John-son of Kentucky, from the Committee on the the degree in which it was proper that the taxes should be reduced or augmented? . It Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill was acknowledged on all hands that they was acknowledged on all hands that they hould have to act on the gener wet dur-ing the present session, and it was right that they should possess the light which was reed-ed in order to prepare them to do so. The resolution contained not a word from which it could be determined whether, in the opin-it on of its author, the duties ought to be dimfn-inted or increased establishing certain post roads, reported a bilt establishing certain post roads, and to alter & discontinue others, and for other purposes: The Resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett, in relation to the Treaties with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further discussed by Mr. Clay of Alabama, until the expiration of the hour usually allotted to morning business. the hour usually allotted to morning business. The apportionment bill was then taken up. Mr. McKennon cf. Pennsylvania, who, on yester-day, voted with the majority on the motion to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio of representation, moved a reconsideration of that vote. The motion to reconsider was car-ried—year 100, nays 74. The question then prearrow to be amendment proposed by Mr. Hubbard, to strike out 48, and insert 44,000 as the ratio. Mr. Allen of Kentucky, moved to recommit the Bill to a Select Committee. ished or increased. It was, indeed, true that the information, reference to the minimum might, in one view of it, be obtained by simple calculation; and

of it, be obtained by simple calculation; and the inquiry would new?, have been sent to the Gommittee of Commerce had it stopped at that point; the mover would have made the calculation for himself *i* but he wanted to as-certain how far the goods which the People stood in need of were in effect prohibited by the force of law. Mr. B. said he would, in a moment, consent to have the Resolution re-ferred to the Committe on Manufactures. to recommit the Bill to a Select Committee, with distructions so to fix the ratio as to reduce number of members to 200. This mo-tion was rejected—year 32, nays 161. The House then adjourned. ferred to the Committe on Manufactures were it not an absurdity in terms to refer to

House then adjourned. SATURDAY, Feb. 4. In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of Mr. Clay's Resolution, relative to a modi-fication of the Parifi, was resumed. Mr. Clay resumed his argument in support of the prin-ciples of the Resolution, and in reply to the arguments urged against it, and, after speak-ing two hours and a half, he gave way to a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned to meet on Monday next, when Mr. Clay will re-sume, and probably, conclude, his speech. In the House of Representatives, a joint resolution was adopted, appointing a joint Committee to make arraitgements for the ce-lebration of the centeninal birth-day of George

nit the bill to motions to strike (000 and insert 53,000 as the ratio-lost 66-Neys 129. The house then adjou

From the report of the Debates and ings of the Senate, as published Globe.

SENATE, MONDAY, FEB. 6. THE TARIFF-MR CLAY'S RE TIONS.

Mr. CLAY passed to the consider the financial remarks of the Senator fr ryland (Mr. Smith.) The Senator co d his remarks by saving that he had l used of being too friendly to manufac more malicious accusation, said M A more malicious accusation, said 3 was never made by created man. If should repeat the charge, let him be to me; and I will take my solemn out holy Econgelists of Almighty God, th I have known any thing of his course, louse, has been a most determine

manufactures. Mr. CLAY called for the sinking f which the Senator from Maryland sed him of ignorance. How did th r know that I was ignorant of the Mr. Smith disclaimed the words in him. He bad never accused any m this body of ignorance, and hoped h never so far depart from Senatorial p The Senator, continued Mr. C. sup to be ignorant of that set. There ar rors which very frequently find place minds; one is the error of magni own knowledge, and the other is the depreciating the knowledge of other norable gentleman must excuse n that he is a prominent example of

ence of both errors. After alluding to the friendship had always exhibited towards the navy, Mr. Clay touched the subject nal improvement. He had said t would be left 18 millons, after mot Tariff upon the plan he proposed. not wish t retain a revenue of 18 will go as low as any body.-1 will than any body. You shan't out bra three millions to Internal Improvi Colonization, and the revenue ma to nine millions .- While treating to finternal Improvement, Mr. Clay the construction of the Committee and Canals; it had been so organi honorable Senator from Maryland out of five of the members were power to make Internal Improvement expediency of exercising the powe

Mr. Smith was sorry to find to mintentionally offended the Hon from Kentucky. In referring to to age he himself enjayed, he had in he should give offence to others

ad on in Committee of the Whole. Mondar, Feb. 6.

indians, was further discussed by Messri re Johnson, Pendleton and Clayton. The ter gentleman proposed an amendment in bstance, that the call was made on the ound that treaties made will pladians do not me within the meaning and intention of the institution, conferring the treaty making wer on the President and Senate, but that y are compacts or bargains made by the infority aloresaid, as agents of the Gover a int, &c. The discussion was arrested by a li for the orders of the day. The bills for e relief of the heirs of William Vawter, and ha Roberts, were pussed. Ten priv: te bills re acted on in Committee of the Whole. WEDSESDAY, Feb. 8. idians, was further discussed by Messrs

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8. in the Senate on Mouday, the joint, resolun, from the House, for the appointment of joint committee to make arrangements for celebration of the birth day of Washinga was read thrice and *passed*, and a commit-s of five on the part of the Schate, was or-red to be appointed, by the Chair. The re-ution submitted by Mr. Clay, for modifying tain duties, was taken up, and Mr. Clay cluded his remarks in its support.

the Senate yesterday, several private swere passed. Mr. Clay's resolution was en up after the morning business, and Mr. 1. of New Hampshire, spoke about half an th Carolina, who spoke some time in op tion to the resolution, and, before he had ncluded, gave way to a motion to adjourn. In the House of Representatives, the reso-tion proposed by Mr. E. Everett, in relation the Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed Messrs. Fitzgerald and Ellsworth. The use resumed the consideration of the Aptionment Bill. The amendment proposed Mr. Hubbard to strike out 48 and insert 000 as the ratio of representation was ne-ied-yeas 88, nays 103. Mr. Clay moved amend the bill by striking out the word ht and inserting seven, (making the ratio 000, instead of 48,000.) This amendment rejected-yeas 65, nays 127. Mr. Kerr moved to strike out eight and insert five, ot before the question was taken, the se adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 9. In the Senate, yesterday, after the mornin amed. Mr. Mangum spoke a-in conclusion of his speech a-lution. Some time was spent ation of Executive business. Mr.

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ton. A joint resolution was adopt-orizing the Secretary of the Navy to be certain contracts and relinquish certain features. The bill for the relief of the Rop-entatives of David Dardin, dec., was passed. Evans, of Maine, addressed the House at ne length on the resolution offered by Mr Everett, relative to the Chickasaw trea Several bills of a private nature was gested the necessity of mutual forbearance in settling the Tariff, and, thereupon, the gentle-Mospar, Feb. 6, The Senate did not sit on Saturday: In the House of Representatives, the reso-ion proposed by Mr. E. Everett calling on President for a copy of part of the treaty rotinted in 1830, with the Chickasaw tribe cessfully, to prevent the removal of two ken tlenies in office. I am charged with racking a Committee on Roads and Canals, adverse

> were lawyers, all of whom wanted to be put when any ers, all of whom wanted to be put upon some important Committee. The oath which the Senator had tendered, he hoped he would not take. In the year 1795, he had sus-tained a protective duty against the opposi-tion of a member from Pittsburg visus to the year 1822; he had always given inciden-tal support to manufactures, in hilling the ta-tained to the second state of the second second second taken the second second second second second second taken to manufactures, in hilling the tariff. He was a warm friend to the tariff of If the American pavernment had not the most 1816, which he still regarded as a wise and to measurise the terms on which we about the

beneficial law. He hoped, then, the gentle-man would not take his oath. Mr. Clay placed, he said, a high value on the compliment of which the honorable Sena-tor was the channel of communication, and he r, chiefly in reply to some remarks of Mr. the more valued it, inasmuch as he did not w. He was followed by Mr Mangum, of recollect more than once before, in his life, to have received a similar compliment. He was happy to find that the Hon. gentleman dis clauned the system of proscription;-and he should, with his approbation, hereafter cite his authority in opposition to it. The Com-mittee on Roads and Canals, whatever were the gentleman's intentions in constructing it had a majority of members, whose votes and speeches against Internal Improvements, were matter of notoriety. "The gentleman's appeal to his acts in '95, is perfectly safe; for, old as am, my knowledge of his course does not ex tend back that far. He would take the peri od which the gentleman named, since 1822.-It comes, then, to this: The honorable gentleman was in favor of manufactures; but he bad turned. I need not use the word-he has bandoned manufactures. Thus-

"Old politicans chime on wisdom past, "And totter on, in blunders, to the last." Mr. Smith The last allusion is unworthy of the gentleman. Totter, Sir, I totter.-Though some twenty years older than the gentleman. I can yet stand tirm, am yet able to correct his errors. I could take a view of rentleman's course, which would show inconsistent he has been --[Mr. Clay ex-sed, angrily, "Take it, Sir, take it--I dare. "] [Cries of "order."] No, Sir, said S, I will not take it. I will not so far diswhat is due to the dignity of the Se-

tion of Mr. Hill, the Senate adjourn

EST INDIA TRADE.

and of Mr. Foasyth, to accompany it. These,

merican Catriotium and principle. But, how far is Mr. Webster justified in his

conclusion, by the facts of the case? Where is the evidence of a lack of American feelingwhere this degradation of character-this want of patriotism and principle? Is it found in the admission that his government had formerly set up as a right, what all classes of the American community now confess was not a right? to prescribe the terms, on which we should be permitted to participate in the colonial trade, would it have been proper, still to insist they had? Indeed, had not the Administration of Mr. Adams waived every question of right in this matter? Mr. Clay admits, in his speech that the right had been waived, and that the the administration did authorize Mr. Gallatin to treat with Great Britain upon the basis of this rule. If then it was a right possessed by the

abandoned, by the administration of Mr. Ad ams? If it was not a right, why rebuke Mr. Van Buren for the admission of the truth?-

We can see no want of American feeling, no plainly with every government-but we can see it, in abandoning the smallest right possessed by the freemen of the United States. But the evidence of this abandonment of the position formerly maintained by our government, will appear not only in the instructions of Mr. Clay, but in the correspondence of Mr. Gallatin. In the letter of the latter gentleman to the British government, dated the 17th of August, 1827, proposing, (if it met the approbation of that government,) the passage of a law by Congress based upon the British statute of 1825, he observes:

Britain in the exclusive possession of the cir cuitous trade between the United Kingdom has been said by the Opposiunderstood will be fulfilled .- Every obstacle,

EASTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 14 1832.

MR. VAN BUREN .- We have commenced to-day the publication of a portion of the speeches in secret session of the Senate, on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren .- Having given Mr. Webster's, as the one on which the greatest reliance seems to be placed by the of Queen Ann's, for the Eastern-Shore, were opposition, to sustain the pretences of the parappointed delegates for the State at large. ty, for rejecting the President's nomination. we regret very much that we were not in possession of the able defence of General Smith Thursday last, appointed Associate Judge of

however, we purpose giving next week. Kent and Cecil counties, vice Judge Purnell, In the speech of Mr. Webster will be found resigned. quoted that portion of the instructions to Mr. McLane, which it is pretended; is a violation of American feeling, a degradation of American character, and exhibits a want of true A

Maryland Legislature.-In Senate, 7th Feb. the bill, entitled, a supplement to the act en-titled, an act to provide for a summary mode of recovering the possession of lands and tene-ments holden by tenants for years or at will ments holden by tenants for years or at will, after the expiration of their terms; and the bill, entitled an act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments medared by justices of the peace, passed at Dec. session 1830, chapter 155; were mide the order of the day for Friday, 10th isst In the House of Delegates, memorials have been presented by Messrs. Dudley and Car-michael, from the citizens of Talbot and Queen Ann's, in regard to the free coloured population. Leave is granted to bring in a bill to smend the electoral law of this state, so far as relates to electors of President and Vice President. On the 6th a hill passed the House of Del egates to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. According to our reading of the votes and proceedings, we learn that jurisdiction is given in all cases of debt under \$100.

American Government, why was it waived, o.

degradation of national character, no want of pr.nciple or patriotism, in dealing honestly and Diskission, Lambert W. Spencer, Esgs. Justices of the Peace.-John Bennett, Samuel T. Kennard, Fayette Gibson, Thomas C Nicols, James Benny, Bennett R. Jonos, Sam uel Roberts, James Bartlett, Edward L. Nich M. Seth, Foster Maynard, Jeremiah Valiant, Hugh Hambleton, Skinner Grace, William P Ridgaway, William Slaughter, Wm. H. Tilgh-man, Andrew S. Anthouy, Joseph Turner, Benj. Richardson, James Ridgaway, Stuart Redman, Sanuel Hopkins, William Rose, E lins Hopkins, Thomas Arringdale, Thomas O. Martin, Robert Smith, William Vanderford, Schener Mullic, Long Charles, Blins, Bollis, Start

"The effect of this will be to leave Great cuitous trade between the Oniced Kingdoin and the United States, through the British co-lonies. All the provisions in former acts of the Amorican Government, which had been deen-ef oursering by that of his Majesty, will thereby be REFEALED. The condition cou-templated by the act of Parliament, as it is now which had herelofore prevented an arrangement would if this was still a subject of negotiation, be

But, to return to Mr. Van Buren's in

eral Jackson-and approving a general con-Not content with this, he exulted in the dis- | He chose rather to evince his firmness there, asters which the opposition of himself and similar patriots produced, and taunted the supporters of their country with the disappoint-ment of their hopes. In a speech upon a bill "to fill up the ranks of the army," after many vention to be held in Baltimore on the third Monday of May next, to select a candidate for the Vice Presidency-were adopted. It was also recommended that suitable delegates be of our disasters, he alluded to our failure in the attacks upon Canada, and to the ravages of the findians on our frontiers, and exulting ly exclaimed, "this is not the entertainment appointed to this convention. from the severcongressional districts of the State-and ames Dixon, Esq. of Frederick, for the Western-Shore, and William Grayson, Esq.

to which we were invited." The friends in the North, with whom he concurred and acted, opposed loans, repressed enlistments, encouraged desertions, called the President and Congress murderers; resolved that it was "unbecoming a moral and religious people" to rejoice in the victories of our arms, and finally got up a Convention the Destrict composed of Talbot, Queen Anns. to mature their treasonable plans and dissolve the Union. To weaken and disarm the government, by refusing all supplies of men and money, so that it could neither repel invasion

nor suppress rebellion, was, in 1814, the Ala-pha and Omega of Mr. Webster's "patriot-We understand that JAMES SANGSTON, Esq. has resigned his office as Register of Wills of ism."

Andrew Jackson's patriotism was of another sort. When the Indian Allies of our British foc assailed the frontiers of Tennessee, he rushed into their country with a weak and ill-provided force, and in the midst of number-Caroline county, and that WILLIAM FORD, ess embarrassments and privations, sometimes living upon acorus and sleeping upon brushwood : wood, in repeated victories, conquered a pow-erful tribe, and gave the State of Alabama to the Union.

Driving the enemy from Pensacola on his way, he pushed for New Orleans The best way, he pushed for New Orleans The best appeinted army that ever crossed the Atlan tie was at hand, and the city was entirely de-fenciess. The stoutest hearts qualled, and hope scarcely flattered the friend of the coun-try, that any means within the General's reach, could enable him to repel so powerful an in-vasion. But Andrew Laktor was a set of the set of the set of the reader of the set vasion. But Andrew Jackson was not ap-palled. He proclaimed that "our country must and shall be preserved." The government had not provided arms, he bought them through the city and vicinity. His muskets had no flints, he got them from the pirates of Barrataria. Government had provided no supplies, nor money to purchase with; they earth ascertained; and by what method is the were denied by Webster and his friends-An-proposition solved? drew Jackson, raised the means upon his own credit. He created, armed and supplied our Appointments by the Executive of Maryland

army by his own energies. More-he inspi-red it with courage, confidence and zeal. He defeated Wellington's invincibles, saved Lou-isana to the Union and redeemed his country from the reproach and disgrace, which the conduct of Webster and his co patriots had Orphan's Court .- Edward N. Hambleton, lomot Dickisson, Lambert W. Spencer, cast upon it.

nished for Yet, this man must now be put want of patriotism by Daniel Webster!!! There is one point in which Mr. Webster is consistent with himself. He would not sup port a war, declared to avenge eight thousand American citizens inpressed and held in bon-duge, and he rejects and recalls from England a Minister, who, by negotiation, is attempting ison, Isaac Chambers, William Benny, Robert olson, Isaac Chambers, William Benny, Robert Banning, Nathan Harrington, Woolman Leon-ard, Robert Lambden, William Haddaway, Thomas Auld, Steven Harrison, Thomas Braff, William Caulk, Henry Spencer, James M. Seth, Foster Maynard, Jeremiah Valiant, M. Seth, Foster Maynard, Jeremiah Valiant,

IMPORTANT. We have much satisfaction in laying befor our readers a copy of a letter, dated 10th Non-last, from Mr. Rice, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, to the Committee of the N-American Association, and communicated by the latter to the chairman of the committee Trade of this city, by which they will leas on the best authority that Montreal has been established as a Port of Entry for gener purposes separate from that of Quebee. COPY. Siri In reply to Your Memorial soluciting the instance of the Committee of the Nor American Colonial Association, to be inform whether American wheat manufactured in IMPORTANT. olomon Mullikin, James Chaplain, Philemon Willis, Ns. Goldsborough, Peter Webb, William Berry, Wm H. Hayward, Thomas Bow-dle, John Newnam, Thomas Martin, Josish Chaplain, William Townsend, Andrew Lever-ton, Joseph Farland, John Redman, Stephen

Denny Surcegor Greenbury Turbute Coroners Hynson Kirby, William Dew-lin, Bennett Jones, Woolman Leonard, Wilwhether American wheat ma four in Canada, can be imported into four in Canada, can be imported into Gran. Britein, as Canadian produce; and also re-questing tabe favored with the decision of the FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. 7 Orphan's Court .- John Boon, Rich'd Cham-Board upon certain Memorials of the Mer-chants of Montreal, praying that the said Port may be constituted a Port of Entry for gener-al purposes: I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that it appears that American wheat manufactured into flour, in Canada, is entitled to be entered as British Colonial pro-duce, and that directions have been given ac cordingly; and with regard to the Memorial of the Merchants of Montreal, alluded to by you, I am to inform you that, under the ciryou, I am to inform you that, under the cir-cumatances represented by the Commissioners of the Customs, their Lordships have been pleased to constitute Montreal a separate Port

him that the hand of time did not half so soon

palsy and set the frame to tottering, as the poison of dissipation and the shock of intemperate passions; and he might have pointed to the particulars in which he had corrected certain apses of Mr. Clay's memory, to show, that the weight of Fighty winters on his head had not made him so forgetful, as a reckless temper had made the man who assailed him.-Globe.

> For the Whig. TEMPERAFCE SOCIETY.

WHITELEYSBURG, Jan. 26, 1832. We the undersigned approving of the object of discountenancing the excessive use of ardent spirits, and lamenting its effects on many even of our respectable population, do hereby resolve ourselves into a Society to be called the Whiteleysburg Temperance Socie-ty, and whose objects shall be by an absti-nence from the use of ardent spirits except in the society of the socie the case of necessary medicipe, to discounte-

nance at least as far as is in our power, the tatal effects of such a destructive poisor. 1st. This Society shall be governed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Trea-surer; with twelve or more of a committee to

be chosen annually by said society. 2d. "Simple, subscription shall constitute membership until a violation of said subscrip-

Rev. JOHN LEE, Pres't Dr. WHITE, Vice-Pres't. Rev. A. MITCHELL, Secretary. Dr. TATEM, Treasurer.

[Communicated for the Whig.] TO THE TEACHERS OF MARYLAN By what Proposition in Euclid's Elements of Geometry was the circumference of the

ISAAC NEWTON. Jan. 19th 1832.

DIED In this county on Saturday last, Mrs. Far-land, consort of Captain Joseph Farland. In this county on Thursday last, Mr. Woolman Porter.

man Porter. Departed this life, on Monday the 6th in-stant after a long and todious illnass, Mr. Eu-sebius Leonard, in the S3rd year of bis age. Another member of the family of the late De N. Harmond has failen a Vintem to the scarlet fever, Miss Matilds Afte Collimant depart-ed this life, after a few days Illness, at St. su-bins, early on Saturday morning 4th Inst. James Leonpriere, the youngest ass of the

ate Dr. N. Hamn year of his age, al

48,000. A debate of ed amendmative.) ted in the aff ommit the bill to a select ee with instructions to strike out 48, 000 and insert 53,000 as the ratio-lost, Yeas 66-Nays 129. The house then adjourned.

report of the Debates and proceed the Senate, as published in the

SENATE, MONDAY, FEB. 6. THE TARIFF-MR CLAY'S RESOLU

TIONS. Mr. CLAY passed to the consideration of te financial remarks of the Senator from Ma-yland (Mr. Smith.) The Senator commencwhich is the second sec was never made by created man. If any one bould repeat the charge, let him be referred me; and I will take my solemn oath, on the holy Econogelists of Almighty God, that since I have known any thing of his course, in either House, has been a most determined foe to nanufactures.

Mr. CLAY called for the sinking fund act which the Senator from Maryland had ac used him of ignorance. How did the Sena-He had never accused any member of

Colonization, and the revenue may go down to nine millions.—While treating the subject of Internal Improvement, Mr. Clay alluded to the construction of the Committee on Roads and Canals; it had been so organized 'z the honorable Senator from Maryland, that four out of five of the members were against the power to make Internal Improvements and the expediency of exercising the power.

Mr. Smith was sorry to find that he had mintentionally offended the Hon. gentleman from Kentucky. In referring to the vigorous "grave, and savagely cutting off, amidst age he himself enjoyed, he had not supposed "jests, the head of the late Elias Hicks. he should give offence to others who com- "mirable witness to worthy principals."

that the West India Tr beopte and declare that the variable of the group they have placed their forlot hope. A sp of charity would willingly induge them such a childish invention, if their recent magnetic the sector of th such a childish invention, if their recent male-volent folly and faction in the Senate, with Clay and Calhoun at their head, in rejecting the minister by whose labors that trade was recovered, did not call for a plain statement of facts, not so much to enlighten them, as to satisfy the people. We have procured from the officers of the Gustom House of this city, a statement of foreign arrivals for the year 1831, which will place the matter, as regards this port in the clearest light.' It is a fair spe-cimen of the trade in other ports. cimen of the trade in other ports. Numbers of Vessels arrived at New York from

Foreign Ports in 1831.	
Vessels from Europe	59
American Vessels from the West Indies	520
British Vessels from the West Indies	70
Arrivals from South America	239
Arrivals from British America	199
Asia	P
the South Seas	
Africa	19
Total	163

By the official statement it will be seen that since the opening of the Colonial Trade, the arrivals from the West Indies in this port, have swelled to within seven of the whole number of arrivals from Europe. Of the number of these arrivals, only seventy are Brit-ish, and five hundred and twenty American.— This is in a single port of New York where Mr. Smith disclaimed the words imputed, to him. He had never accused any member of this body of ignorance, and hoped he should never so far depart from Senatorial propriety] The Senator, continued Mr. C. supposed me be ignorant of that act. There are two er-more which very frequently find place in some minds; one is the error of magnifying our own knowledge, and the other is the error of depreciating the knowledge of others; and the honorable gentleman must excuse me if I say that he is a prominent example of the exist ence of both errors. * * * * * * After alluding to the friendship which he had always exhibited towards the samp and mavy, Mr. Clay touched the subjection inter-nal improvement. He had said that there ariff upon the plan he proposed. But hors, and will for give him for having been the subjection inter-mal may body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give to internal improvement, Mr. Clay alluded to inseli of his manevolence, by voting against Mr. Van Buren's nomination; but the decision of the people is yet to be heard. *Mr. York Grar.* of the people is yet to be heard.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer. "Mr. Poindexler quotes, as authority a "gainst Mr. Van Buren, the sayings of a cer "gainst Mr. Van Buren, the sayings of a cer "tain Mr. Clements, formerly Postmaster at "Brooklyn, who was justly removed for abock-"ing the moral sense of this whole communi "ty by plundefing, in the dead of night, the "grave, and savagely cutting off, amidat ribald "jests, the head of the late Elias Hicks. Ad-umine by without the without the minimum to "

tions to Mr. McLane-Doos it manifest a want of American feeling to authorize Mr. McLane, as far as he might "deem it proper and right to do so," to explain to the British covernment, with candour, the views enter tained by the American people in regard to this question at the time be wrote? to authorize him to say, if he "deemed it proper and right to do so," that the American people had not sustained the government in the assumption of a right they did not possess? For it must be emembered that the whole of these arguments vere left to the discretion of Mr. Mc Lane, and vere only to be used, so far as he might "deem it proper and right to do so," with this limitation, however, (which has been carefully kept out of view by Mr. Webster, and all who have pretended to quote the instructions,) that these arguments were to be used, only in case the British government should demand of the A-

merican envoy, a reason why they should depart from the determination defore and repeatedly expressed, not to negotiate on the subject. But it is idle to argue the question of na-

tional honor and patriotism with such men as Daniel Webster. Who ever dreamt of Danel Webster's true American patriotism and prin ciples? Who eger thought of looking to him to vindicate the American character? Who ever supposed he possessed such nice American feelings? Or who? of all things, would ever expect to hear Andrew Jackson and Marin Van Buren charged with a want of these virtues-BY DANIEL WEBSTER? Do our readers, remember the days of the Hartford conention-the artifices of Mr. Webster and his party at that day, to thwart and enervate the government-to distract the feelings of the people-to countenance the enemies of our country? This is the same Webster, who now prates of his American feeling, his patriotism and his country's honor-and who dares insinuate, may assert, the want of patriotism in the man who successfully contended against the veterans of Wellington.

On the 21st of January, a meeting of the nembers of the Maryland Legislature, friend-B. Carmichael, of Queen Ann's, acted as Se- gainst it pressing confidence in the re-election of Gen- | honor and glory.

ers, Abraham Jump. Levy Court.-Solomon D. Cranor, Jacob C. Wilson, George Newlee, Shadrach Lyden, George W. Hatrington, Wm. Davis, James Dukes.

tiam Slowe.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Mr. Eccleston, of Kent county, was, on

Esq. has been appointed in his stead.

Justices of the Peace .- Nathan Whitby, Abel Gowty, George Newlee, Wm. Davis, Thom-as Melvin, John Clough, Richard Chambers, John Jundy of Elijah, George T. Millington, Joshua Boon, John R. Wright, Daniel Cheez-um, Thomas Saulabury, George G. Simmons, Tilghman Johnson, Peter Rich, William P. Baggs, The mas Pearson, Reuben Richardson, Spencer Heitch, Joseph C. Talbott, Danie Leverton, Tho. Clendening, Thomas Deroach broome, Abraham Jump, Jr. John Collins, Wm. Waddel, Thomas Todd, Levin Stack, Thomas Kelly, Samuel Harper, Seth H. Ev-itts, El-jab Bartlett.

Surveyor.—James Carter. Coroner.—Joseph Talbott, Joshua Boon, Short A. Willis-

MR. WEBSTER vs. THE PRESI-DENT

Andrew Jackson, President of the U. States instructed Mr. McLane, our late Minister to instructed Mr. McLane, our late Minister to England, to say, in case the British Ministry urged the refusal of the late administration to accept the trade with their West India Colo-nies, on the conditions proposed, that the refusal was not approved by the American people, with bught not, or that account, to be denied commercial advantages which had been con-ceded to other nations. In this Mr. Webster says, there was a want of patriotism which institute to the

In this Mr. Webster says, there was a want of patriotism which justifies an insult to the President and the degradation of the man who penned the/instructions. Who et ar expected to hear Daniel Webster rebuking Indress Juckson for lack of patriotism. Does he expect the people have forgotton the evidences which each party gave of the pro-fession of this virtue, during the last war. Ecour rebustant of our seamen had been

EIGHT FHOUSAND OF OUR scamen had been impressed on board of British ships, and the war was declared to liberate and avenge them How did Mr. Webster's patriotism then display itself. He was a member of Congress from

New Hampshire. The Government asked for "five regiments of riflemen," and Mr. Webster voted against

"The government proposed an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invision," and Mr. Webster voted a-registric tit gainst it.

The Government proposed a bill "to pro vide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government, & maintaining the pub lic credit," &rc.' and Mr. Webster soled a lic credit

The President asked for authority ly to the present administration of the general on the several States and Territorics, for their government, was beld at Annapolis, at which Mr. Laurenson of Baltimore, presided, and R. B. Coursished and Baltimore, presided, and R.

He voed against the raising of troops, the erctary. Resolutions approving the wise and he voted against the raising of troops, the laving of taxes, and all other measures which were seessary to bring us out of the war with

for general purposes as requested. I am, sir, your ob't serv't, (Signed) SPRING RIC (Treasury Chambers, 19th Nov. 1851. To Nat. Gould, Esq. North American Colonial Associ SPRING RICE. ation Committee Room 83 Cornhill. Montreal Courant.

From the sketch given by our Reporter of Mr. Clay's three days speech, it will be seen that it closed with the most offensive and direct personalities aimed at a venerable Senator who has been almost 40 years in Congress. That "tottering" age should have been made the subject of Mr. Clay's mockery—nay more, that by his gestures he should have mimicked or rather carricatured the decrepitude of a venerable patriot who was gloriously fighting he battles of his country in the revolutionary

war, when the scoffer was in his nurses arms -when, after he had, thus insulted a man of more than eighty years of age, that he should with threatening, violence have "dared" him to retaliate, and made the Senate chamber the scene of a bullying defiance which would have disgraced a decent bar room, was not to have been expected from a Senater, much less

have disgraced a decent bar room, was not to have been expected from a Senator, much less one aspiring to the Presidency. But it was in periort keeping with the rest of Mr. Clay's peroration. His profane appeal to the "holy Econgelists of Almighty God," in a vein of ri-dicule—and his recurrence to his reminis-cences as a brag player, when in a strain of vain glory of his success in his gaming career, vain glory of his success in his gaming career, he told Mr. Smith, "you shan't out brag mel! was calculated to ranke by standers suppose, that Mr. Clay forgot that he was in the Sen-

ate. For the honor of the country we are hapby to say, that no one of any party is found to defend the shameful part which Mr. Clay played on this occasion in the Senate. There was not, we believe, a single member of the body that did not feel its dignity humbled in the eyes of the crowd that surrounded it, by the conduct of an individual, who it has been pretended would lead dignity eyen to the

Chief Magistracy of our country. The conduct of Gen. Smith was such as be came him well. It suited his age and his history. He did not feel that it was necessary for one who had distinguished himself in some of the hottest conflicts of the revolutionary war; for one, who had met the British before Baltimore in the late war, and driven them from the spoils almost within their grasp, to prove his courage upon the floor of the Senate.

A TEACHER WANTED THE Trustees of the D Ceacher; none need apply Communications addressed to Edward B. Hardcastle, Esq. will be punctually attend-Denton, Md., Jan. 17 6

To Merchant Tailors. THE Subscriber, only Agent for Otis Madison, in the City of Baltimore, of-fers for sale the following BOOK and SOALE:--

THE ART OF DELINEATING GARMENTS,

Accompanied by the patent MATHEMAT-ICAL RULER, by Otis Madison. The Subscriber deems it uscless to say

any thing more than merely to ask the trade any thing more than merely to ask the trade to examine it:—then if it be a thing desirable to have a plan of marking out Garmenta, which by the same process and with equal accuracy, will apply to every form and fashion—and which requires no other apparatus than a ru-ler twenty inches long and two inches w do —and but two or three marks except where the charse are to group. I say if such a subthe shears arc to go. I say if such a plan be desirable, those who examine this work will probably purchase it. PRACE \$10.

W. W. HILTON. No. 10 Market street, between Gay and

Frederick streets. Frederick streets. Frederick streets. Frederick streets. Herald, Chestertown Telegraph, and Eas-tern Shore Whig, will publish the abovs four times, and send their a counts to the office of he Baltimore Republican for payment. feb 7



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

i. B. Persons having clocks in the c untry, will be waited on at their residence. Charges eason:

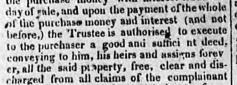
Jan. 10 1882

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

TY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, i the case of Win. H. Dawson, against Jame Dawson and others, children and heirs of Joeph H. Dawson, dec'd. passed at the Nov Term of said court, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, the Subscri-ther will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the court house green, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of February next, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock of that day, All that farm, of the said Joseph

11. Dawson, Synthich he in his life time re-suled, and of which he died seized, situated in the Bay side, of Talbot county immediate-ty on the Bay Shore; the farm being compos-ed of the tracts of land called Dawson's secu-

nity and Elliott's Neglect, and containing the chantity of two hundred and twenty three acres of land, more c ess. The improve-nuculs on the said fa , consist of a frame Dwelling house, Kitchen, Barn, stable, &c. Dwelling house, Kitchen, Barn, stable, &c. all in a state of pretty good repair. By the terms of the decree a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such; bond or bonds, with such security as the Trustee shall applove of, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the nurchase money add interest (and not



and defendants, and those claiming by, from, or under them or either of them. All persens disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. WM. HADDA WAY, Trustee.

Jan. 17

TRUSTEE'S SALE. Y virtue of a Decree of the Honourable I) Judges of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, I will sell at Public sale at Mr. Price's Tavern in the village of Greensborough, on Saturday the 18th of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the House and Lot where Clement Fowler now resides. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months from the day of sale, with lawful interest on the purchase of side, with lawful interest on the purchase money, from the day of Sale until paid, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the Trustee, as such for the payment of the purchase money, is aforesaid, with interest thereon from the day of sale aforesaid, and after the payment of the payment of the payment of the parchase money, and interest and not before, the Trustee will, by a good and suffibefore, the Trustee will, by a good and sum-cient deed or deeds, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs or assigns, the Lands and real estate so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant or claimants, or either of them. WILLIAM TURNER, Trustee, jan 17 Sw



of a writ of Venditioni Exponse, ant of Talbot County Court and ted and delivered, by the clerk



THE Mail of the U. States, leaves Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge, via Broad Creek, Qucenstown and Wye Mills,

on Mondays and Fridays, viz: Leave Annapolis, at 5 o'clock, A. M. in Major Jones' packet Sloop, arrive at Broad Greek by 7 to breakfast, reach Queenstown in good stages, by 11, and Easton the same afternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on Tuesdays and Saturdays immediately after th arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, and ar-

rive there by 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge Ferry, at a past 5 P. M. or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays -leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays; leave Queenstown at 11 o'-clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 2 o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and thence to Anappolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock,

P. M. same days. Fare from Cambridge to Annapolis Easton 2,50

Wye Mills Queenstown Broad Creek -..

SCP All baggage at the risk of the owners PERRY ROBINSON.

Easton, Jan. 24 1892,



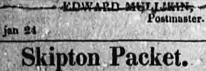
Jan. 24, 1832.

The Northern Mail, for Wye Mills, Centre-ville, Church Hill, Sudler's Roads, Chestertown, Union House, Millington, Georgetertown, Union House, Milington, George-town, ⋈ Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick, Middletown, Del. Summit Bridge, St. Geor-ges, Newcastle and Wilmington, &c. will be closed at half past 7 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning. Returning, will arrive at Easton by 1 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday af-

ternoon. The Western Mail, by Queenstown and Broad Creek, to Annapolis, &c. will be closed half past 6 o'clock overy Sunday and Wed-

half past 6 o'clock overy Sunday and Wed-nesday morning. Returning, will arrive at Easton every Mondby and Friday afternoon. The Southern Mail, by Trappe, Cambridge, &c. to Snow Hill, will be closed at 12 o'clock every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and will return again from Cambridge same even-ings by 9 o'clock. The Mail for Saint Michaels will be closed every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, and will return the same evenings: The Mail for Laurel, Del. by Federalsburg; Hunting Creek Mills, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock every Tuesday evening; and returning will arrive at Easton every Thursday evening by 7 o'clock.

will arrive at haston every and the by 7 o'clock. The Mail for Hillshorough, Denton, Greens-borough, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Friday, having arrived here same afternoons. <u>FOWARD MET LIKIN</u> Postmaster.



THE undersigned having pur chased the new schooner



The subscriber has again opened a

ECOT & SHOE STORE in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market-house, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of Capitals of Foreign Governments in commer-his old friends and customers, and assures cial relations with the United States; through

them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's;

A large and elegant assortment of the above articles, to which he

HAS ADDED

CAPSo' &co &co

of the best quality and newest fashions, all which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wan-ting to give general satisfaction, and as he hat been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at

low prices and on liberal terms will command it. THOS. S. COOK. Easton Nov. 8

own.

Dec. 19

Michaels

2,00

1,75

1,00

Sheriff's last Notice.

FOR 1831. . . HAVING in my former notice,

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

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

For Rent for the year 1832, A large and convenient FRAME DWELLING, in the town of St. Micentral part of the town, and has for many ears been occupied as a store house. There s attached to the Dwelling House, a good Kitchen and Snicke House.—To approved tenauts, the above property will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair.

Apply to THOMAS H. W. LAMBDIN, Denton, Caroline county, Or to the Rev'd THOMAS HANNA, Saint

det 27-7w

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from TFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

NEGROBS, Irom ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscri-ber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S: Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate at-tention. THOS. W. OVERLEY. nov 16

CIRCULAR.

Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, December, 1831. DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all P persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c., payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agencey has established under the special auspices and pa-tronage of distinguised individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with emi-nent Bankers, &c. in the principal Ports and

the meditation whereof such yalid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively re-covered-when furnished by the claimants

as may be required by the nature of the case, ney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Muricipal au-thority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State

or Territory in which the same may be perected, and legalized by the appropriate For-

eign Consul. Upying official and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities and county towns of the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery in any part thereof re-spectively, will be received, and efficiently at-tended to in behalf of American, as well as

Foreign claimants. Orders for the investment of funds in Mort gage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Ca nal Loans of the States of New York, Penn-sylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.

The French Government baving assumed The French Government baylog assumed, the payment of a sum, equal to about \$5,-000,000, under the late Treaty with the Uni-ted States, 4, a full indemnity for the claims of American citizens for French spoliations, &c., this Agency will attend to the prosecution and recovery of those claims before the Board of Commissioners who may be appointed by the President of the United States to adjust and liquidate the same. All claims, under that Treaty, confided to this Agency, will receive the united attention of the Hon. JOSEPH M. WHITE, Delegate in Congress from Florida, and the Hou. R H. WILDE, Member of Congress from Georgia, as asso-ciate Counsel in behalf of the claimants.

In consequence of the numerous applica-tions that have been made, within a few months past, to the Arents of this Establishment in France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland, by persons of respectability and property, who purpose emigrating, with their families, in the course of the next season, to the United States, and requesting information relative to the price of land, plantations, farms, sc., and the most eligible section for their location in this country; the undersigned has been induced to give this public notice there-of to land owners, and others whom it may interest, at the same time tendering to them his services, and the facilities of this Establish-Agents, all offers and proposals that may be sent to this Office for the sale of lands, Scc. sent to this Office for the sale of lands, &c. &c.; which must embrace statements of all the necessary particulars and details for the information of the applicants in Europe, with a remittance, in each case, of \$10, to cover the incidental expenses. The usual mercantile commission of 1 per cent. will be charged by this Office, for the collection and remittance of bills, dividends, the numbers of sale of bills, dividends,

&c., the purchase or sale of stocks, or for inwestment of capital; 5 to 10 per cent, on the amount recovered of delayed or litigated claims; 5 per cent, on sales of land and real estate; and for all other Agency business, the dustomary Commissions established by the New York Chamber of Commerce,

Jan. SI

John Cuthbert, Esc. Hamburg. Mr. Solomon Heine, Banker, F. J. Wichelhausen, do Esq. U. S. Con-Bremen. sul. Mr. S. W. Karstens, Banker, HOLLAND. Messrs. Hope & Co., Bankers, Amsterdan J.W. Parker, Esq., U.S. Con-

sul, Messrs. Baggen, Parker & Dixon, Merchants, dec. 20 Such as India, British, French, Scotch, 1

THE WEEKEY

Morning Courier & N.Y. Enquirer.

the meditation whereof such yalid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively re-covered—when furnished by the claimants with such suitable legal proofs and vouchers as may be required by the nature of the case, together with the requisite Power of Attor-ney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Murvipal au thority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be per-

Do red and green Flannels; and green sa and frieze Cloths. Do printed Pian and Table Covers, (s

vance. In consequence of the other daily Papers in New Y ork determining not to board vessels & receive their news on Sunday, the Publishers of the Courier and Enquires have lately inves-ted Thirteen thousand dollars in a seperate news establishment consisting of one Schooner of ninety, to S, one of sixty tous, and the ne-cessary row-boats. This establishment is extra size.) Do S-1 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and T Diapers. Do hird's eye and 9.4' colton Diapers Lawns, cessary row-boats. This establishment is supposted at an annual expense of Nine thou Do black and colored Merinos, Circassian

Bombazettes. Do Caroline Plaids and Norwich Crapes. Extra 5 4 French Merino and English Bla sand dollars, and vessels from Europe are boarded at sea and their news disseminated Bombazeenes. Super black Italian Lustrings. through the country with great despatch, long before they reach the harbour. In its politics, the Courier & Enquirer is Heavy black sinchews and sarsanetts.

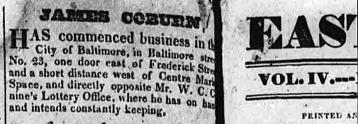
Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gr surely Democratic-adhering to the princi les and usages of the Republican Party, de Naps. Super blue and jet b'ack Gro de Naps. and advocating the re-election of General de Berlins and Gro de Indes. Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intel-Do black, white, pink, straw and blue S ligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals however, it does not act upon the and Black Modes. Do changeble and black Mandarine Silks m creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the con-Black Crape de Lyons. trary, incalculates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerence and brotherly affection Do black, white, Pink, straw and blue lu Crapes and Crape Lisse. Do plain, checked, striped aud fine hair con Cambrics. Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cam instead of "persecution for opinion's sake." Upwards of Four thousand copies of the brics for Carvets. Courier & Enquirer are published Daily, and more than three thousand Semi-weekly; and in the City of New York its daily circulation Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss-Ma lins, Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jacko is known to be more than an hundred per cent Muslins. Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tatting Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bot

is known to be more than an hundred per cent greater than any other paper. These facts are referred to, as affording the only commen tary the Proprietors can with propriety offer on the quality of the matter which will be found in the contemplated weekly publication. It is intended to publish 17,500 copies of the first number of the paper, which will be distributed in different wars of the Country. neits. Do Thread and Bobbinett Edgings and sertings, (rich Patterns.) Do French needle work'd muslin do. Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some distributed in different parts of the Country, and one copy sent to each Post Master in the United States in order that a specimen of the ry rich patterns.). Do Lace and Muslin Collars. Do Tippets and Collarettes. Do Franch needle work'd Milan colle: Dantaio Capes Ladies' and totants rich lace caps publication may be examine

Terms: Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Semi-weely Paper 4 per annum. Weekly Paper 9 per annum. Weekly Paper 9 per annum? ECP Any person who may obtain eight sub-scribers to the weekly paper and remit the a-mount, shall be furnished with a copy gratis-and to companies of ten subscribers, who an sociate and remit twesty-five dollars, it will be sent for \$2 50 each per annum. Post Masters who have no objection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their bands 10 per cent of the subscriptions.

trouble.

BCF Editors of papers with whom we ex-change, are requested to give the above an in-sertion, and the favour will be resiprocated. an some



A general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

and Domestic, among which are

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Extra super blue and black Cloths and (

PRINTED A EVERY THESDA EDWARD PUBLISHER OF THE

> THE Are Two DOLLARS Amum payable ball'y VERIL EMENTSare insc DOLLAR; and continue FIVE CENTS per squar

> > DEBATE IN ON MR. VAN BUR

REMARKS O Mr. Smith had spoke nomination of Mar times. . The whole however, embraced not responsible, for in der of the President;" the only responsible p stitution. In England stitution, the King ca advisers are held resp Our Constitution is di it. The law which cr ment in 1789, is that cretary has acted and This law says, "the Affairs shall perform a as shall from time to entrusted to him by th States, (agreeably to tive to corresponden dructions to or with p structions to or with p suls from the United with public Ministers Princes, and further of pal officer, (Secretary the business of the sec invoner as the Presiden shall from time to tim Such, Mr. Fresiden cretary can do no att the President, and with the President, and will groundly to the Const under the wath he What is the outh?

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Attendance by . J. M. FUALKNER.

Jan. 24 Sheriff's Sale

Bitchill's Bale. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas.is sued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Ed-ward N. Hambleton, against Isaac B. Parrott, will be sold at the front floor of the Court House, in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY the 14th day of Fabruary methods of the Mourt of 10 bidder for cash, an TUESDAY the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the fol-lowing property, viz : All his right, title, interest, claim and estate, of, in, and to, that tract or parcel of land, where he, the said Parrott did reside, be the quantity of acres what it may, or by whatever name or names it may be called; also 2 yoke of oxen.12 head of other cattle, 10 head of sheep, 2 carts, one Gig and Harness, one Bureau, one mantle clock, one corner cupboard and contents, 2 heds, bedsteads and furniture, one negro girl, Anu, a slave for a term of years and not to go

out of this state, one sorrel horse, and 800 bushels of corn, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the shove mentioned Isaac B. Parrott, to satisfy and pay the above nam ed writ of venditioni exponas and officers fees in my hands for collection, and the interest aud costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance will be given by JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, Shff.

jan. 24

House and Lots for Sale BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court at May Term 18-8, the un dersigned commissioners, will offer at public rale, on TUESDAY, the 28th of February

Two Lots of Ground,

situate at the upper end of Dover street in the toys of Easton, on one

of which is erected a convenient and comforof which is crected a convenient and comfor-table two story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached. This propert will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the several heirs for their respective portion, bearing in-terest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'enck in the alternoon.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, WM. H. GROOME, LAMBT. REARDON, Sioners. Jan. 31.

An Overseer Wanted. Applicants will leave their mames and recommendations at this office. January S.

Hester Ann. and rented the granary formerly used by the he late Edward McDaniel, will run a freigh packet between Skipton Landing and Balti

Our vessel will take in grain, or other freight Our vessel will take in grain, or other freight at any practicable landing place on Skipton or Wye Rivers; and every exertion r ill he used to give the fullest accommodation to those who may wish to employ us. At the granary we keep always a large supply of bags, which persons can have the use of, who wish to haul down grain for this

We will engage to attend to all orders giv en by our employers, either for sale or pur-chase, on the best terms, one of the concern always attending in person for the transation of business.

JAMES REDMAN JOHN REDMAN. JAMES G. ELLIOTT. Wye, Jan. 17



Talbot County Orphans' Court, December term-A. D. 1831

ON application of Joseph Graham. administrator of Denny Hopkins, late of Talbot county deceased—It is ordered, that the give the notice required by law for credi-tors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Eas-ton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-

hint testing that the total of the minutes of procee-dings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office

affixed this 12th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two Test, JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county. In compliance with the above order,

In compliance where the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of DENKY HOPKINS, 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 twenty fourth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of December, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty ty one. JOSEPH GRAHAM, adm'r.

jan. 24

FRESH GOODS. WM. H. & P. GROOME,

Have just received by the last Packet from Baltimore a fresh supply of

GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Clover Seed, Coffee, Sugar and Salt, Cheese, Molasses, Sperm & Mould Candles Family Flour, and Buck wheat do. Powder & Shot, Whiskey and Rum, Shovels, Hoes, Steel and Cast Steel Axes, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c. jan. 24 Sw

Domestic Goods.

GEORGE CAREY corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale

a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

"Wallham" "Appleton" Lowell" "HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER" "AVERY" and FJTTSFIELD MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favour-able terms by the Package or Piece.

G. C. Baltimore, Jan. 7 Sm

RUNAWAY.

WAS COMMITTED to the fail of Tal What county in the State of Maryland, on the Sist day of January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the pence in, and for the county and State aforeasid, as a run-away a negro man by the name of "CEFUDEN LOWD" Prussia.

"REUBEN LOWD."

of dark complexion, aged about 21 Bavaria, years, 5 feet 5 inches high-has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow .---The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, Baden, Saxony, Hanover, Brunnoick.

Hesse Cassel, Pleiffer, Brothers, Hesse Cassel, Pleiffer, Brothers, Hanscatic Towns, M. A. Roths-child & Son, Bankers,

of Talbotcounty.

New York Chamber of Commerce, Applications to this Agency, in cases re-quiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceed-ings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in the Office of

the Agency, 49. Wall-street, New York. AARON H. PALMER, Actuary.

List of some of the principal Correspondents Agents, and Bankers, of the American and Foreign Agency, in France, Switzer-land, Germany and Holland.

FRANCE. Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers.

Paris. " Welles & Greene, Merchants, Haure " Fitch, Brothers & Co., Marseilles. Ratisbonne, Broth's, Bankers, Strasbourg. Mr. Louis Pons, SWITZERLAND. Lyons. Messrs. Marcuard & Co. Berne. " Hentssip & Co., Geneva. " Lhardy, Brothers, " Finsler, Brothers & Co., Demolin & Co., Neufchatel. Zurich " De Speyr, & Co., " Muller, Savary, Pere & Co., " Zurgilgen & Mayr, " Getaz & Son, Lausanne Basle. Fribourg. Lacerne. Vevay.

GERMANY. Messrs. Geymuller & Co., Bankers, Austria, Vienna. George Moore, Esq. U. S. Consul, Messrs. Sifeckler, Bros. Trieste.

Bankers, Berlin. Hopfensack &

Co., J. H. Brinck Dusseldorf & Co., William Troost Sim-) Elberfelds. ons, Esq, U. S. do Consul,

Messrs. Ertzburger & Schmid, Bank-

Wurtemberg, Messrs. Stahl and Federer Stuttgard. Baron D'Eichthal. Carloruhe.

C. F. Goehring, Esq., U. S. Consul, Leipzig. Messrs. Bassenge & Co., Bankers, Dresden. Mr. Joseph Berend, Hanoper. Messrs. Loebbecke,

Brothers, Hesse & Rhine, Mr. B. Kaula, Brunsoici Darmstadt. Messrs. Muller &

Mayence. Cassel.

Bankers, D. Neufville, Mer-

tens & Co., Ernest Schwendler, do Esq., U. S. Consul. do

To the Editors and Publishers of Newspapers. JONATHAN ELLIOTT,

• Fithe city of Washington, respectfully re-quests the editors or publishers of News-papers within the several States and Territo-ries of the Union, to furnish him, through the members of Congress of tacir particular States or Districts, at the seat of the Federal Govern

or Districts, at the seat of the Federal Govern-ment with three copies of their Newspapers [marked "one" "two" & "three"] issued on [or about] Wednesday, the twenty second of of February, 1832; being the Centennial Anni-versary of General Washington. As his D'five is entirely disinterested and patriotic in making this request, it being his desire to produce positive evidence of the num-ber printed in the United States, and Terri tories, he desires that particular attaction tories, he desires that particular attention may be paid to this request; and above all, by the publishers of country papers in distant towns, that are comparatively, little known, and if at the same time, they would communi-cate, in their papers any "statistical informa-tion" relative to their immediate neighborhood it would be highly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged. It is intended that every newspaper re-

ceived, shall be carefully preserved and arran-ged, by States, in a room at Washington, de-

ged, by States, in a room at Washington, de vo.ed for this object one set to be eventual-ly deposited in the Library of Congress the duplicate set to be transmitted to O. RICE. Esq. of London, (Agent for the purchase of Books, S.c. for the Congressional Library,) to he by him phild in the British Museum; and the triplicate set to be retained for some pub-lic institution. It is intended, abo, as soon as this collec-tion is completed to publish, in a tabular form in the public prints, for the information of the people of the U.S. a list of all the newspapers, embracing the "name," "place and period of publication," and TERMS OF SE¹ SCRIP. embracing the "name," "place and period of publication," and TERMS OF St "SCRIP-

embracing the "name." "place and period of publication." and TERMS OF St⁴ SCRIP. TION. Great pains will be bestow "to make this list (being an important resu "to be gan thered from the collection) as project as the material will admit. INTFIT is boped that the intelligent conduc-tors of Newspapers invorable to the above pro-ject, will oblige the advertiser by inserting the cabh of whom a copy of the tabular statement, will be iransmitted as soon as published. ianuary 31 Green and black Worsted Fringe

Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds Saper. English oil cloths, cotton Waddings Do Whi ney, Point and Duffle Blankets Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (fo WANTED TO HIRE. A negro boy about 18 or 20 years of age, for which liberal wages will be given; one acquainted with work on a farm (a slave) will be preferred. For terms apply to the Editor. jan 24

T. H. DAWSON AND SON. HAVE, by the arrival of the Packets last week, replenished their stock of Medicins, Confectionery, &c. &c. Jan. 24

Super Flag, Bandanna, Pongee Handk'is Do white swiss and fancy coloured et. Extra black Italian cravats and black t Handkerchiefs. Handkerchiels. uper bronze and fashionable Prints large s

ply. Do American and rich London Furnitures Do. plain strip'd and fancy check'd Gin

bams Ladies' super English and French black a white silk Hose Ladies' and Misses' white, black and slate

Ladics' and Misses' white, Diack and state of lored cotton and worsted Hose Gentlemen and boys super worsted and im wool Vigonia cotton and silk half Hose Ladics' and misses' super, fancy embroiden white black and coloured horse skin glow and mitts

adies and misses beaver and white and bla English silk gloves Gent. super, buck, doe, beaver and H.

gloves Do do white, woodstock and black and s

silk gloves Worsted curl, cotton and Linen Floss, Clar

spool cotton Super Italian sewings and a good supply Tailors Trinmings Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side, at Neck Combs

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

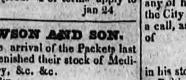
sy, informed, t fry thing that I A Senator from said that "Mr. M cringe at the feet That Senator ko What! a native ! tinguished officer

cringe at the feet * Since the abo have seen and co and have been a objectionable par debate, were die Buren,-that they act of Mr. Van B sequently informe nessee, that prior sume his station i had told him. the on all occasions (opinion of his Ca Senator understo binet meetings. his Cabinet toget

servants.) J. C. would take it as a particular favor any of his Eastern Shore friends should vis the City of Bultimore, if they would give his a call, as they will find as good an assortmen act, and not in co of Mr. Van Buren affirmed.

DRY GOODS in his store as in any in the city and as ches Baltimore, Feb. 4-7

weitig and the



Easton, Feb. 7.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AID PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV .--- NO. 24.

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EASTON, MD .--- TUESDAY MORING, FEBRUARY 21, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 180.

FIVE CENTS per square. DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

ON MIL VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.

REMARKS OF MR. SMITH. My Smith had spoken in the debate on the

ment in 1789, is that under which every Secretary has acted and must continue to act -This law says, "the Secretary for Foreign fairs shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on, or our commerce:—In making a treaty with Mex-entrusted to him by the President of the United ico:—In obtaining from Colombia a reduction tive to correspondences, commissions or in structions to or with public Ministers or Con-suls from the United States, or to negotiate with public Ministers from Foreign States or s, and further more, that the said prin-Princes, and further more, that the said prin-pal officer, (Secretary of State.) shall conduct i to business of the said Department, in such monner as the President of the United States, shall from time to time, "order or instruct." Such, Mr. Rresident, is the law. The Se-cretary can do no act without the direction of the President, and whatever he directs, (if a-

to the Constitution,) the Secretary, onth he takes, must perform.— the outh? "Well and faithfully to be trust committed to him." What ust? Obedience to the instructions in all in all cases where the Constiin thirty-nine years

the first occasion I er construction seri

of France, Russin and Spain; they could not, therefore, in justice, he asserted. refuse a similar departure, in the demand of equal justice to the United States. He frankly told them that he had come for the sole purpose of open-ing the Colonial trade, and that if not indulged in a negotiation he would return home -A. Smith had spoken in the debate on the nomination of Martin Van Buren several times. The whole of his remarks, are, times. The whole of his remarks, are, ing in the despatches of Mr. McLane? No however, embraced in the following speech. Ma. PRESIDENT:— I have said, "that, the Secretary of State is not responsible, for instructions given by or-der of the President;"—that, the President is the only responsible person known to the Con-stitution. In England agreeably to its Con-stitution, the King can do no wrong, and his advisers are held responsible to Parliament. Our Constitution is different, as I understand it. The law which created the State Depart. it. The law which created the State Depart-ment in 1789, is that under which every Se-fuiled. For instance, the late Administration had attempted and failed, in all the following important objects, namely:-In the claims on France: In the opening of the Black Sea to

entrusted to him by the life Constitution) rela-States, (agreeably to the Constitution) rela-tive to correspondences, commissions or in-tures, and in equalizing the duties charged on

PEINTED AND PUBLISHEDEVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDW-ARD NULLERATA,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE USION.The Senator that Mr. McLane is not made
is such plinat materials. No. Sir, Mr. Mc
Lane came to the point at once. He asked
or what was right. He set up no sully preten-
informed, that an act was, plending in Paria
ment, for the first, Mr. Mc
Lane came to the point at once. He asked
or what was right. He set up no sully preten-
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ment, for the present who made it, can satisfy this
band Washington at the generation of the Colonal ports
of the denial formed, that an act was, plending in Paria
ment, for the present at the single
or discrete plant metrics of the denial formed.
THE TERMSspeeches against a nomination baving been,
for the first time in the bistory of the last year, estab-
the other still well average the sector of
the commerce of the Ministry tried to avoid a
ment, for the opening of the Colonal ports
of the denial formed.
The Ministry tried to avoid a
ment, for the opening of the Colonal ports in
the open the ports of the
ment, to open the possibly that the facts. Mr. Van
Bu was at Albany acting as Governor of
the electance of the Ministry to enter into a
megotiation. He convinced them, that they
at departed from a rigid construction of the facts. Mr. Val
Build eparted from a rigid construction of the denial form a rigid construction of the facts were appointed,
to the commetation was accordspecific construction of the facts. Mr. Van
Burnet states to main of ally 1825, in the casesThe omitted Cabinet Councils, and the single
council state to facts. Mr. Van
Burnet at a state of the facts. Mr. Van
Burnet at a construction of the facts. Mr. Van
Burnet at a construction of the facts. Mr. V Act of Parliament of July 1825, in the cases satisfactory, and a proclamation was accord | Ser, seventy-five officers were appointed, ingly issued, and the trade commenced. Un-primally to fill vacancies occasioned by re-fortunately for our commerce, and I think mos from office. Of these officers Mr. Van contrary to justice a Treasury circular issued Bar could know nothing. The advisers to directing the Collectors to charge British thisurse, if there were any, were the memdirecting the Collectors to charge British thisurse, if there were any, were the mem-vessels enfering our ports, with the alien ton berf the Cabinet then present Mr. Van Buren have not this conduct; they have in this bere loaded and pallated for months, and unless the Senator from Mississippi has been loaded and pallated for months, and unless the Senator from Mississippi has been loaded and pallated for months, and unless the Senator from Mississippi has been loaded and pallated for months, and unless the Senator from Mississippi has been loaded and pallated for months, and unless the Senator from Mississippi has been loaded and pallated for months, and unless the Senator from Mississippi has been loaded and pallated for months, and unless the Senator from Mississippi has been loaded and pallated for months, and there was remonstrated against, (I think,) by Mr. or mose appointed. I well remember that terrupted.—Congress met, and a bill was drafter to the rest with which the object the dissolution of the transform of the senator from Missission were solution. It was haid aside by the votes the Cabinet, is fortorn. Let us see the next terrupted—Congress met, and a bill was drived and therefore conclude that it musave been at least a month between the field in 1823, by Mr. Adams, then Socretary of State, and passed both Houses, with little, if any dchate.—I vote for it, beliving that it musave been at least a month between the finar his appointment, and his arrival at musave been at least a month between the finar his appointment, and his arrival at musave been at least a month between the finar his appointment, and his arrival at musave been at least a month between the finar his appointment, and his arrival at musave been at least a month between the finar his appointment, and his arrival at musave been at least a month between the finar his appointment, and his appointment, and his arrival at musave been at least a month between the finar his appointment, and after this administration a successary to the establishment of the at most were seed and and after different of the united States should be received free of his used to common speculation. I think four in Baltimore, and his resolution leaving all to grope their was a matter of and and the most important offices are.—Ore when the sugar of Louisians." The British finar is argonistical approximate was a different of the candidate.—I would remove any office, and, after deliberation approximate and the resolution leaving all to grope their was a matter of and by the removal of the second is approximate. The second from Misine east distored the discord and the proteco of the states and and the

<text>

been here, he could have escaped the commis- tion of how she should be treated, her guilt or

he has been suffering pain, but because had he fation, who throws out of view, on the ques-

sion of numerous errors into which he has been innocence. I will not condescend further to led. The friends of Mr. Van Buren have not refer to the trash with which the public press

ts large s urnitures ecte'd Gi h black a and slate c ed and los If Hose embroid skin glo

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ite and bla and H. s k and whi

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Paste Bu f Perfumer **L'assels** for Ladie Velvet an y Umbrell mity, (extinded skirts

tion Fring le) eached shirt

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for Blinds Waddings lankets inseys, (for ular favor

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the termine the selection was had, and the print of the attempt at negotiation by manager to the selection was had, and the opinion of the attempt at negotiation by manager to the selection was had, and the opinion of the attempt at negotiation by manager to the selection was had, and the opinion of the attempt at negotiation by the selection was had, and the opinion of the selection was had, and the opinion of the selection was had at the selection was had and the opinion of the selection was had at the selection was had at the opinion of the selection was had at the selection was had at the selection was had at the opinion of the selection was had at the selection of the selection was had at the selection was had athe selection was had at the select endent was responsible, a the Speaker by a respective responsible, y lishing, that the President use responsible, y has the Scorelary for acts done under his therity. In the case before as, the Present therity. In the case before as, the Present put is directions, the instruction ere-dent read and approved them, and y were dent read and approved them, and y were desirated to McLane — How do wyded the that the paragraph which has 9 had been delicate sensitiaties of reatiler. I do not not addy dictated by the Presid, is it not an think it at all improbable, and. Van Buren act of gross injustice to make raphs, so fre-responsible for it? The Bare substantially quently alluded to in debas well have been from -1 admit, they miy said, that he "did omitted. Some one caon had ever read not believe that Gen die does that Senator the instructions." A be believes so. I can the instructions." / he believes so. I can know the President the President read, assure that Senate instructions to Mr. Mcand carefully Ved of them." I wish that Lane, and aponverse with the President Senator wor national affairs, and he will upon any that the President is as well. certainly ay better, informed than bimself, and I mg done in any, or all, of the Deon an, and on all matters relating to our partufisirs. At least, I have found him for all matters, as well, and in some, much

for all matters, as well, and in some, much sr, informed, than 1 am. He is known by friends to be particularly well informed in ry thing that relates to our foreign rela-ons. A Senator from Maine [Mr. Holmes] has id that "Mr. McLane was sent to how and

Buren,---that they were his act, and not the act of Mr. Van Buree;" and I have been sub-sequently informed, by a Senator from Ten-nessee, that prior to his leaving home, to as-aume his station in the Senate, the President had told him, that he (Gen. Jackson) would, on all occasions of consequence, require the opinion of his Cabinet in writing, thus (as the Senator understoal him) dispensing with Ca-

known. It could not fail to have been known to the Senator [Mr. Clay,] then the Secretary of State. Why, then does he now charge it as a fault committed by Mr. McLane, who had no more to do with it than the man in the moon? Nor had Mr. McLane any thing to do with the act of Great Britain, passed sub-sequently to the arrangement made by him; by which act, other articles of our produce are admitted free of duty into the Northern Colonies, and from there are received in the section of the present President has held no well performed, and that they act in harmo-Colonies, and from thence are received in ny. But the present President has held no England and the West Indies, as if they were Cabinet Councils for two years, and Mr Van the produce of the Canadas. The Senator, [Mr. Clay,] complains that the produce of our President to that course—Is this mode new? Mr. Clay,) complains that the produce of our farmers, bordering on Canada, is received in England on equal terms with those of Canada, thus giving a new market to a part of their articles, without which other markets might be over stocked. The Senator, (Mr. Clay,) has truly said that the wheat of the States bor dering on the Canadas, passes into Canada, is there ground, and the flour shipped to British ports, as if it were the produce of the wheat of Canada. This has been the spontaneous act of Great Britain, adopte i for her own inter esf, and is most certainly highly benefic al to our farmers. An immense number of sheep, hogs, horses and cattle are driven annually from Maine to Quebec and New Brunswick. The farmers and graziers of Maine differ in opinion with the Senator from Kentucy, (Mr.

mit, he possesses, in an emigent degree. The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Wabster,) says, that "instructions shewing a difference of opinion in the domifant party, with that of the defeated party, had never been given by any government." I ask, Mr. President, on what ground does the Senator make that assertion? Few nations, if any, except our own, have ever published the in-structions to their Ministers—We, therefore, connet know what has been done. But I A Seffator from Maine [Mr. Holmos] has suid that "Mr. McLane was sent to bow and cringe at the feet of the British Minister,"— That Senator knows little of Mr. McLanet What! a native American, the son of a dis-tinguished officer of the Revolution, bow and cringe at the feet of any man? I can gesure * Since the above speech was delivered, I have seen and conversed with the President, and have been authorized to say, "that the objectionable paragraph's alluded to in the debate, were dictated by him to Mr. Van Buren,—that they were his act, and not the act of Mr. Van Buren;" and I have been subtry, as holding out a fairer prospect, of ulti-mately leading to a general peace. Mr. Van Buren has also been charged, with

being the father of what has been improperly called the "proscriptive system:"-or in other,

the then claims of our citizens upon the government of that country, is given, in the sub-joined extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to

him, dated 17th June, 1819. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, (Signed.) EDW'D. LIVINGSTON.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, to Mr. Hughes, Charge d'Af-faires of the United States at Stockholm:---Department of State, 2 17th June, 1819.5

"The President has been absent from the "seat of Government, on a tour to the South and West, since the 30th March. His re-"turn to this place, in the course of two or "three weeks is expected. Since his depar-"ture Mr. Russell's latest correspondence with the Swedish government, on the subject of the Stralsund Claims, has been receiv-"ed, as well as that which followed Mr Bus-"sell's taking leave of the Court. It is pain "ful to perceive the perseverance of the Swe "dish government, in withholding the indem-"nity, so justly and indisputable due to our "fellow citizens, who suffered by those sei-"zures, for which not even a plausible pre-"text is alledged. It is still more painful to "find this denial of justice, accompanied by "insinuations, neither candid nor friendly, and "by allegations utterly destitute of founda-"tion. Earnestly desirous of maintaining. "with Sweden, the most friendly and harmo-"nious relations, I shall reserve, until after the President's return all further remarks on the "subject."

to do so, under our acts of 1823 and 1824, bolls of which we know, had been drafted by hybrid to be established by the late Secretary of war?
thave deemed it necessary, Mr. President, to make these remarks in relation to the Co-bonial trade as a reply to the observations on this subject which have fallen from the Sonator's latter story is countradicated by his president, in subject which have fallen from the Sonator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay.]
(NOTE)
The following letter, and accompanying estract from another letter, on the same subject, have been received from the Secretary of State.
Samuel Smith, Esq.
Samuel Smith, Esq.
Samuel Smith, Esq.
Samuel S the one to state, in answer to your enquiry of yesterday, that the receiver the solution of a vere and turbulent State, has gained to mail endowrous of the Component to your enquiry of yesterday, that the receiver the solution of the Confidence of the states at the subunated server and the solution of the confidence of the states at the subunated to your enquiry of yesterday, that the receiver the solution of the confidence of the states at the subunate the solution of the Confidence of the states at the subunate the solution of the confidence of the states at the subunate the solution of the previous performant to the previo

let him have credit for the good that has, and the evil that has not, been done. Balance the account of the admitted good and evil impu-ted, and the result will fill the hearts of his en-

ted, and the result will fill the hearts of his en-emies with the bitterest disappointment. But, sir, this is not the justice intended for him.— He is responsible for all that is complained of. Let us see the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Poindexter's) catalogue. There were no Ca-this failure to follow the example of fate ad-ministrations, from this adherence to the ex-ample of General Washington? But there was one Cabinet Council called to set on a Lady's reputation. Indeed: and this Mr. Yan Boren is also answerable for; and is it true, Sir, that the honorable members of the late

himself important by confidential and oracular disclosures in his unknown journal. Mr. Van Buren stands in a strange condi-tion before us; from the begisning of this Administration, before he came to the post assigned to him, until the present hour, he is held accountable by a certain description of political men in this country for all the evil that has been none and all good that has been omitted. Now, Sir, --if he is accountable for every thing, if his hand is to be traced every where, let him have credit for the good that has, and

Buren is also answerable for; and is it true, Sir, that the honorable members of the late Cabinet, who remained so tranquilly at their posts enjoying all their emoluments and ho-nors with becoming gratification, suffered themselves to be deprived of their accustom-ed rights of a seat and voice at the Council Board of deliberations on great matters of vi-tal interest to the public, and yet obeyed the beck and call of Mr. Van Buren, to set upon a Lady's reputation! Of what stuff were they made, that they did not distinctly ascertain if this restriction of claimed right, and this in-sulting call upon them to step out of their ap-propriate spheres, was the work of Mr. Van Buren or the act of the President. If the

on all occasions of consequence, require the opinion of his Cabinet in writing, thus (as the binet meetings. The fact, then, of not calling time d. The Senator admits that these pre-binet meetings. The fact, then, of not calling time d. The Senator admits that these pre-binet meetings. The fact, then, of not calling of Mr. Forsyth.) has contended that there is no indifference in substance between at and not in consequence of the advisement of Mr. Van Buren, as has been so repeatedly of Mr. Van Buren, as has been so repeatedly affirmed.

out to wring the alarm at the dangers to which the public honor was exposed—no one to in-terfere to prevent the United States from be-ing placed at the foot-stool of the British throne? American Minister, never intended for the eye of the British Government, and which in no other country but ours, would ever have seen the light. Intended for the eye of the British Government, and which in no other country but ours, would ever have seen the light.

these instructions, to scoure the boon, which are taken. It will be remembered that our retrust? But the instrument by whom he was ordered to act, is to bear the punishment .--The author of the instruction, he by whom they were given, is too high to be reached at present; the author of the crime, he who ordered it, escapes-he who commits it, by or-der goes free; he who conveys the order, an-donment by the administration of those preswers for both, and upon his head falls all the indignation of these incensed Senators, acting upon public grounds, and reluctantly perform

Well, sir, to this degradation. It is found in the instructions to Mr. McLane; and to make out their case, the Honorable Senators make out their case, the Honorable Senators from Massachusetts and Kentucky have given us a sketch of the history of the West India negotiation. Both brought down their narra-tives to the taunting reply of Mrs Canning to Mr. Gallatin, given during the late administra-tion. From this point, both these Honorable Senators found it convenient to slide—no, sir, to leap, over all intervening events to the in-structions to Mr. McLane. With permission. I will fill up this little unimportant chasm. The terms of the British act of Parliament not hav-ing been accepted by the United States, Amering been accepted by the United States, American vessels were excluded, by an order in council, from the British West India ports. Why this important interest was neglected, we have been just told by the Senator from Kentucky, "the late administration were ig-norant of the act of Parliament until it was casually seen by them." "It was not officially communicated by the English Government to our Government." "Even when we were colonies, we were not bound by British acts of Parliament, unless specially named in them " Indeed: is it possible that the late administra-tion did not k ow an act of Parliament affect ing important interests. Where were all our accredited Ministers and commercial agents in Great Britain, that this government was not informed of this measure, known to all Europe, and taken advantage of by most of the powers interested in it. But it was not officially com-municated to us. Well, Sir, was it officially communicated to any other Government, in terested in its contents as we were. The British Government, I apprehend, would have considered such a communica-tion a gross reflection upon our accredited a ies, we were not bound by British acts of

tion upon our accredited a inverse competied them to say, innumicate to you an act, sup-an are too negligent of their to you. What were our Min-is boothow were they employabout, how were they employ-not send to their Government

by bursts of indignation at this first act of de-gradation in the history of American Diploma-cy. What a spectacle is here. gradation in the history of American Diploma bound in the bistory of the bistory of the bound in the bistory of the bistory of the bound in the bistory of the b confirmed to a post of honor and important tory of the transactions, these suggestions are presented to McLane to be pressed so far as he might deem it us ful and proper so to do. If the British persist in refusing to hear you, on this subject, remind them of the circumstances that have occurred; of the difference of tences that had prevented an adjustment of

it; that they are not to be again brought for-ward; that the past administration was not amenable to the British government, nor to any other, than the people of the United States, who had passed upon all their acts.-Say to the British, if it makes pretensions formerly advanced the pretext for still declining to negotiate, the sensibility of the American people will be deeply awakened. That the tone of public feeling, by a course so unwise and untenable, will be aggravated by the known fact that Great Britain had opened her colonial ports to Russia and Faance, notwithstanding a similar omission on their parts to accede in time, to the terms offered by the act of Parliameyt. And this, Sir, is represen ted as the language of entreaty, as the beg ging of a boon. This menace of the public indignation; this declaration that the late administration was neither to be censured or praised by foreign nations; was amenable for

pressed by loreign nations; was amenanic for their conduct to no earthly tribunal but the people of the United States, is tortured into a claim of privileges, ou party grounds for party purposes, and as a disgraceful attempt to throw upon a previous administration unmerit-ed disgrace, for the sake of currying favor with a foreign power, and that power of all others, Great Britain. Great Britain could not resist this frank and open and manly appeal. Committed by their concession in fapear. Committed by their concession in fa-vor of France and Russia, and the Ministry dis-tinetly told by Mr. McLane, that he would not remain if they declined negotiation, or placed their refusal upon any other ground than an open declaration, that their interests could not permit them to enter into a reciprocal engagement with the United States, the English Cabinet reluctantly yielded; and then came the most odious feature in this transaction, that which has sharpened the intellect of the opposition, to'discover dishonor, in truth, and a rant of dignity, in a frank exposition of facts, its crowning success. Mr. McLane and Mr. Van Buren, under Gen. Ja kson, succeeded

in effecting an object of public solicitude, that Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay and Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Barbour could not obtain. The country was humiliated by the preceding adion without success; hence the charge gainst Mr. Van Buren, hence, the overagainst hir. Van Burch, hence, the over-whelming anxiety to prové, that the success of the late negotiation has been purchased by humiliation. The British Cabinet desired not to make the arrangement, it interferred with great local interests, and if they could, without a manifest and unjust distinction to our pre-judice, they would have declined admitting the United States to the privileges granted to the other maritime power. Not satisfied with

her maritime powers. Not satisfied with indemnation of Mr. Van Buren's instructhe Senator from Kentucky attempts to

ns, how this affair should have been consistently with his ideas of nabink, signed H. Clay. Will the Senator tell us this himself in the singular position of a man

Now, Sir, as I read this paragraphy. V. B. Quietly witnessing the consummation of the The opening of this negotiation was the does not charge the late administen with crime, passing an act with the knowledge of chief difficulty. To remove it, two grounds being the first to advance this preter. The being the first to advance this preten. The Senator will recollect this is a lettio Mr. McLane, whose personal knowledgappealed to and who must have understood writer evening of the S1st December, and Portsas alluding to a fact of general notity, the accordance with the fact? The preison was advanced by the use of the famous erhere in our act of Congress. An act knowlo have been penned by Mr. Adams, who I previ-ously occupied the ground coverey it, in his instructions to Mr. Rush. It wylr. A-Recovered 36. dams who first advanced and abanded this ground. The credit or the odium, wh ever term belongs in justice to the act, athes to Mr. Adams, and so Mr. McLane od only have understood it, and so must theenator from Ky., if he examines with a desito un new cases, fifteen recoveries, and 8 deathsleaving in Gateshead seventy four cases, and derstand it in the spirit of the author There are considerations connected with ; Vat in Newcastle sixty-six cases under treatment. Buren if it deemed it consistent with honor Dr. Kennedy, who is now here, describes some that I could present to those that hr me, of the cases in Gateshead as fully equalling in

that would not fail to make a deep ire-sion upon their minds. But I ask no remberance of his forbearance, no recollecti of his magnanimity, I appeal to no one to timate his mildness and courtesy and kindn in his deportment here, nor to judge hin as he judged his rivals for fame and power 1 deharsh justice.

population of Newcastle, there have been in the short space of four days 271 cases, and 63 From the U. S. Telegraph. deaths. How are we to account for such a The subjoined are copies of notewhich have passed between Governors Brah and

Forsyth, through our hands as the frads of those gentlemen. SAMUEL P. CARDN, WM. S. ARCHER.

agabond tribe, out of town. In Newcastle WASHINGTON CITY, Feb., 5th, 132. we have a greater portion of steady, orderly

Sir: I have read the printed report your speech, prepared by you for the press, prport-ing to be the remarks which you maden the workinen, whose hard earnings are not dissi pated in irregular surfeits and dram drinking, to the destruction of any lasting health or Senate in secret session, on the nominion of comfor'. In these respects alone can we as Martin Van Buren as Euvoy Extraolinary sign any great difference between Newcastle and Minister plenipotentiary to the cert of St. James. The notice which you tak of a and Gateshead, but the consequence is, and the fact is, the abodes of wretchedness in conversation referred to in the debate v Mr. Gateshead exceed in a manifold degree, any Poindexter, Senator from Mississippi, rquires thing of a similar description to be met with that I should ask of you to state to m, exin Newcastle. I que tion, however, whether, plicitly, whether you did or did not knw, or in Gateshead even, we can find a degree o had reason to believe, at the time you wrote misery and wretchedness approaching to that distress which is known to prevail in the manout your speech for publication, that I as the "somebody, one of the late Secretaris" to ufacturing districts. Newcastle is quite an exception .- What then must be the consewhom you refer as the volunteer repeate of considential conversations with the Chi Maquence of the malady extending throughout the empire? In Newcastle the disease is obgistrate? Your reply to this communiation will regulate my future action on the subserved to thread its way into all the close, diriect. ty, and obscure alleys of the town, places which, as I have said before, entirely escaped

I am, respectfully, yours, &ce. JOHN BRANCH. Hon. John Forsyth.

the ravages of the typhus fever. The Revolution at Rome.—The Paris Mesager de Chambres of the 29th contains the Washington, Feb. 5th, 182. Dear Sir: Although perfectly satisfied with your verbal declaration, on reflection since steamboat, which sailed from Naples on the

we separated this morning, I think it indipen-15th December, arrived in our port yesterday. This vessel touched at Civita Vecchia on the sable that the concluding paragraph in the enclosed letter should be omitted, or thatyour This vesser fourned at Civita vaccina on the 18th December. Its arrival was impatiently expected, to confirm or disprove the reports which have been spread respecting the tran-quility of the Papal States. The passengers on board the Sully heard nothing which could lead them to believe in the truth of the acremarks to me on the subject of it shoud be in writing before an answer to it is trausmit ted to you. I return it to you to adopt ether course that may be most agreeeble to yot. I am, dear sir, very sincerely, JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. Mr. Carson. House of Representatives, Feb 6th, 1832.

Dear Sir: If the simple interrogatory con

FOREIGN NEWS.

virulence any which he had ever seen in In-

dia. The disease is extending westward on

both sides of the river, but as yet it appears

not to have advanced more than 7 miles in

that direction. We have now had cholera in Newcastle for

contrast? The only marked difference in the

of vagrants-an improved and strict police in

Newcastle keeping many, though not all of the

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENG-LAND. The packet ship Hannibal, at New York NAVY REGISTER. Some of the most important changes in the Nafrom London, brings to the editors of the Journal of Commerce London papers to the vy Register, as ascertained at the Depart.

ment during the month of January, 1832 DEATH.-Midshipman Dudley G. Wood-bridge, 21st January, at New York. RESIGNATION.-Lieutenant Theodore Bain bridge, of the Marine Corps, Joth January, mouth papers to Jan. 2d. The new cases of cholera on the 29th were as follows:--Sunderland 1-Newcastle 22-Gateshead, reported via Greenock already 29-North Shields and Teignmouth 0-South 1832. Shields and Western 0-Houghton le Spring Vessels belonging to each Foreign Station_ MEDITERRANEAN. and Penther 0-Paddington 4.-Deaths 17-

Frigate Brandywine Sloops-John Adams, Ontario, Boston, and From the Loudon Courier of December 31,

(evening.) Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec. 29th, evening. Concord. - I'he ports to day are somewhat more favor-

Sloops-Fairfield, Erie, and Vincennes, Schooners-Porpoise, Shark, and Gramable again. In Gateshead there have been twenty-nine new cases, fifteen recoveries, and eight deaths; and in Newcastle twenty-two COAST OF BRAZIL.

O

Sloops-Warren, and Lexington, and Schoo er Enterprize. PACIFIC.

WEST INDIES.

From the Globe.

Frigate Potomac, Sloop Falmouth, and Schooner Dolphin. NOTICES.

Frigate Brandywine, Commodore Biddle, and Sloops Boston, Capt. Storer, and Concord, Capt. Perry were still at Mahon the last advices. Sloop Ontario, Captain Gordon, was a twenty three days, in which period there have been 307 cases, and 107 deaths, while in Gateshead, which contains not a third of the Toulon oulon on the 1st November-all well. Sloop Fairfield Commodore Efficit, was at

Port au Prince, on the 10th December-still, there on the 7th January. Sloop Erie, Captain Clack, same as the a

bove. Sloop Vincennes, Capt. Shubric, sailed from condition of the people is, that in Gateshead there is unquestionably more poverty and wretchedness. Gateshead is more the refuge Key West on the 10th December on a cruise-Left Matanzas, 4th January for Havana-all

Schooner Grampus, Lt. Commanding Tat nall sailed from Norfolk for the West Indies on the 10th January. Was at Savannah on the 25th jant to low or the set the the 25th inst. to leave some offic ors for the Spark.

Schooner Shark, Lieutenant Commanding Boorum, arrived at Port au Prince the 4th of January-18 days from Hampton Roadssailed thence for Norfolk on the 8th, and ar-

rived on the 30th—all well. Sloop Warren, Capt. Cooper, was at Rio on the 4th December—all well—still there on the 15th.

Sloop Lexington, Captain Duncan, arrived at Monte Video, the 17th of November-all well.

Schr. Enterprize, Lieutenant Commanding Downing, with Com. George W. Rogers on board, left N. Y. on the 12th January for coast of Brazil.

Schr. Spark, Lieutenant, Commanding Pier-cy was at St. Augustine the 18th January-all Schr. Porpoise, on the Coast of Columbia

Sth January. Navy Department, } 4th Feb. 1852. }

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. CHOLERA. CONSULATE OF THE UNITED S

for Kingsten upon Leeds, 30th Dec.

How. ELWARD LAURGORN, Secretary of State of the United : Sir.--- I regret to state that since of the 22d inst, the case of Cholern 1 much increased at New Castle counts which we have given. The Sully steam of Rome, only that it was reported at Civita much increased at New Casile spon from the former place by the river.¹ The disease appeared to be mpidly ap throughout the Northern district an several private communications.¹ hav there is no doubt that many cases, or the mining villages and in the contra are not reported to the central board of 1 transmit herewith a statement of the co-ported up to the 20th inc. Vecchia that the Papal troops were to occupy Bologna, but, however, that they were not to enter that city if they met with any resistance. At Leghorn it was also said that at Bologna and in the other Legations the Austrians en-couraged, the Liberals to exclaim against the i transmit herewith a statument of the cases re-ported up to the 29th inst. from Nowcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead, Sumferland, North Shields, Seghilt, Seabam, and Hough-ton le Spring, and am With great respect, Sir, Your obedient servant, ALBERT Dayr.

I two women, and four children, had fallen vic- off districts, and make enumerations of the free colored persons. The central board to make requisition of the several courts for their respective quotas, whenever any number is needed to complete a cargo. Celored persons owning prop rty to a certain amount hall pay the price of their own transportation when voluntarily offering to go; the expense of transportation, and temporary support of those having no property to be defraded out of the treasury. All slaves hereafter emanci-pated, to be forthwith removed. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated for the year 1883and thereafter \$200,000 annually. Such is a general outline of the bill. 'The question agitated yesterday, was that of the compulsory principle, embraced in the first section. A motion of Mr. Campbell of Brooke, to amend that section, so as to divest the bill of its coersive character, was, after considerable de-bate successful. Several other motions were made, and decided by majorities which amply proved the determination of the House to alopt some measure for the removal of the free blacks, although the bill may still under-go some material alterations. When the House adjourced, a motion of Mr. Bryce of G. When the to limit the right of volition to those only who ato now entitled by law to remain in th Commonwealth, was under consideration, and will probably be acted upon this day.

> Le st from Liberia -By the schooner Orion Llafrio, arrived here yesterday in 36 days from Messurado, we have received the Liberia Her-ald of the 22d December. We copy from it the annexed paragraph.—Balt. American.

MONROVIA, Dec. 22. ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS .- In our last, we had the pleasure of announcing the safe arti-val of the Criterion, and it is our privilege this month to notice the arrival of the schooner Orion of Baltimore, with thirty-four emigrants, sent out at the expense of the Maryland State Colonization Society; and the schooner Margaret Mercer purchased, and inter the Pennsyl-suitable cargo, at the expense of the Pennsyl-vania State Colonization for the use of the Colonial Agency. The Margaret Mercer, also Colonial Agency. garet Mercer purchased, and fitted out with Colonial Agency. The Margaret Merce brings out nine emigrants from Philade as many as she could well accommod She is a fine vessel, reflecting high credit the *vatiring* bounty of her noble spirite nors. She will remain on the coast, an supply the place of the Measurade, and inently serviceable in Issening the ex-of the Agency. From late occurrences South which we deplore as much as as possibly can, we are led to conclude, new impulse will be given to the noble s of Colonization.

MINA AND MRS. CHAPMAN.

The trial of Mina an contain

EASTO

WASHINGTON'S CEN

TUESDAY MORNI

The approach of this d out our country, a disp dinary testimonials of for the memory of the Every city, and almost ted to give universal en casion, when all sectar in the whole American give place to the ennoh ful hearts. In the citie ly be celebrated with mony; but in the retire our country, the ardou will be displayed in mo qual sincerity. No ar made in our town for but we hope every fai them as a part of their morrow, the Furcicell . and that every citizen far as practicable, to a

virtuous precepts and all believe, was ordain deliverer of our country ebrated with thanksgiv in riotous mirth, but ter We hope the differ thrown open, and app

formed. At Washington, it w has determined to cele most becoming manner given upwards of thirty dow of General Washin rican people, to remove of our country to the a

ent to the Mo an E. Burrows, Esq. collected, some tin mittee of Fre e purpose of purpose o

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tion, which would

a our own markets, wi at, to sufficily remov-he duties as Mr. Alel a expected to load to t

he expected to to every

this, we fear, if adopted den a transition, for th

try. A period of five

would answer a better

A counter report is t

nority of the committe Ingersoll and Gilmore

Verplanck, too, anothe

mittee, claims the priv

views, (which occupy

tes to bring all du

to years from th

tiah West there of the British West India a do, interdict by Prochams under this thanking refusal to was done? the execution of ress positively directing the ras suspended by Executive mastin before the meeting work. I am content to abide by the result of a contrast of the instructions he has condemn-ed, with those he has quoted. Let us see how the gentleman's letter will stand the test of examination. Mr. Gallatin, he says, was not was suspended by we months before the meeting ad during the whole succeeding ad during the whole succeeding astructed to abandon a right; we were at lib of Groupnes and during the whole succeeding remon, to see if Congress (who had been pre-vented the preceding session from legislating, the administration preferring the celat of a negotiation)--could not legislate the Execu-live out of the difficulty into which he had placed the country by the negligence, or, if the Senator from Kentucky pleases, ignorance of the act of Parliament. We all know how that effort terminated.--The two houses disa-greed about the mode ofeffecting the purpose; both, however, willing to take the privilege on the Senate passed a hill--the House, under the influence of the Senator from Massachu-setts amended it, and the question was, whetherty at a more convenient season to resume it. Mr. Gallatin was to give a strong proof of our desire to conciliate by a temporary concession of what we had previously claimed throughout the whole negotiation. Was Mr. Gallatin in-structed to say to the British Government, this is a temporary concession? No, Sir, he was au-thorized to waive the claim and make an arrangement on the British basis. Put this into plain language, and what was it; strip it of its diplomatic drapery and verbiage, and it is neither more nor less than an abandonment of a pretension which, though we had suupported by argument, we were resolved not to enforce by power. Sir, this covering up of a plain truth is the common trick of diplomacy; it deceives no one, and had Mr. Gallatin presented these conciliatory concessions, they must have been received as a virtual and total abandonment of setts amended it, and the question was, wheth-er one or the other chique path should be trodden. The session terminated without legislative enactment, and then, and not till then, proclamion of interdiction was issued — Thus, Sir, smarting under the taunt of the Bri ish Minister, our administration left the whole trade in the hands of Great Britain for our pretension. The honeyed words of right, waived from a conciliatory spirit, and with the hope of corresponding friendly dispositions, would have been received with a sneer, lurking in the official—artificial smile of a—thorough-bred diplomatiat. The Senator insists, howev six or eight months — sought to cover itself from censure by involving legislative interpo-sition, and then was compelled to act on the suspended statute. The interdict being probred diplomatist. The Senator insists, howev-or, it was a right and not a pretension. If it lawas a right, why was it waived or surrender-red?—For conclination suke. Why, sir, we were the offeuded party—England had taunt-ed us. England had refused once, twice, thrice to negotiate, and yet to conciliate Eng-land, we were waiving a well grounded claumed, the trade stood upon the very, idvan-tageous fooling, according to the Senator's judgment, which we have lost by the negotia ion. Notwithstanding we avere enjoying tsuch eminent advantages, the ate administraland, we were waiving a well grounded right. For what purpose were we thus con-eliating? To place the trade on its present footing, to the great injury of the navigation and commerce of the United States. Such is tion, in spite of the taunt, directed Mr. Gallatin to try again to procure what is now disparaged, by opening the door of, pegodiation after it had been shut 4, his face. He was again repulsed. But this humuliation was not erepulsed. But this humuliation was not e-nough; Mr. Barboar was sent to London, & ators who have favored us with their opinion he too had his instructions, and went, cap in on this subject. The present Administration he too had his instructions, and or for negotia-hand, knocking at the closed door for negotia-tion. Sir, he knocked at the door of the Brit ish Ministry, under circumstances humilating ish Ministry, under circumstances humilating

he work of IS OWN agraph may be considered as stricken from and, with that of a rival author. The Senahis note, not deeming it essential to the subtor knows that of a fival author. The Sena-tor knows that there were two other instruc-tions, written by himself, of a subsequent date, one to Mr. Gallatin after Congress failed to legislate, and another to Governor Barbour, neither of which is before us, and therefore, not to be contrasted with Mr. Van Buren's stance of his inquiry. Very respectfully,

OSAM. P. CARSON. Hon. John Forsyth. P.S.-Your note was not handed me till

this day, since the meeting of the House.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1882. Sir: I ha greceived your note by Col. Carson The arks of mine, to which you puint my attention, were made in answer to Mr. Poindexter, and intended to apply to the per son referred to by him, without knowldege of

my remarks were prepared for the press. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c. JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. Mr. Branch.

Washington, Feb. 7, 1832.

Sir. In your answer to my note by Col. Car-son, you state that you did not know that I was the person referred to by Governor Poin dexter as having held a conversation with the President. It being now made known to you that I was the person, I wish to inquire wheth-er you feel yourself at liberty to disavow the andicine of these remarks to me application of those remarks to me. 1 am, respectfully, &c. JOHN BRANCH.

Hon. John Forsith.

Washington, Feb. 7th, 1832.

Sir: Your note of this morning informs me that you were the person referred to by Mr. Poindexter in the observations alluded to in our former notice, and inquires whether I feel at liberty to disclaim the application to you of

my remarks in reply. Having submitted the subject to some 'of my friends, who unite in thinking that the inerence from the observations of Mr. Poindex ter, under which my remarks were made, that the conversation referred to had been confidential, was not warranted, and satisfied that the view of the subject is correct, I have no hesitation in disclaiming the application to you of the charge imported by these remarks, of having repeated a confidential conversation.

, I am, respectfully, &c. JOHN FORSYTH. Hon. JOHN BRANCH.

House of Representatives.

sovereignty of the Pope." Londor, Saturday evening, Dec. 31.—The deliberations which were held yesterday at the Foreign Office, with reference to the decision of the Conference, was, as we understand, one of the most important that has taken place since the Representatives of the Five Powers first met. Shortly after its breaking up, Cour-iers were despatched by Lord Palmerston to Berlin and Vienna, with instructions to travel with the greatest possible rapidity, for the pur-pose, we understand, of having the answer ere before the 15th of next month. Our readers will remember, that the 16th Jan. is the day fixed upon by Protocol, for the exchange Poin dexter, and intended to apply to the per son referred to by him, without knowldege of that person, on my part, then, or at the time my remarks were prepared for the press. We have just received the following by ex-

"The States-General have voted, by an immense majority (viz. 52 against 8) the ex-traordinary funds required by the Government in order to meet the probable war expenditure

for 1882." A vessel has arrived at Plymouth, which sailed from Lisbon on the 17th inst. The preparations for the defence of that country

preparations for the defence of that country against the expedition of Don Pedro are con-tinued with the greatest energy, and greater enthusiasm prevails for Don Miguel. Numer-ous reinforcements of volunteers from the in-terior are daily arriving to reinforce his army, 30,000 men will soon be ready to meet Don

Pedro's army. LONDON, Dec. 31.-As we anticipated, the probable discharge of the American debt next year is made the object of great exultation by the reformists, whom we call the revolution-ists, and who indeed in this case, avow themselves the republican party. "See, say they, what it is for a people to have the manage-ment of their own affairs in their own handssee here the abundant security which a repub-lican form of government holds out for the onest discharge of its debts."

RUSSIA AND HOLLAND.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Dec. 12 .- J am informed by the best authority, that the answer to the Baron Hakoren is as follows:-"The Emperor could not promise to King William the desired assistance unless His Majesty

the Governor shall be the President, to be called "The Central Board of Commissioners" to perform the duties provided for by this act; that the Centeral Board shall appoint suber-dinate commissioners in Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Frederiksburg for other places, to provide for vessels, collect free persons of color, and provide their transportation, &c. with authority to draw on the public treasury for money expended for their passage and should think it his duty to accept the 24 arti-cles, but the Emperor would not take it ill if King William should wish to continue the for money expended for their passage and support from time to time. No person to be removed from the State without his or her consent, as long as a sufficient number who war at his own risk. The Emperor on the

in the struture. If a grain matrix in and the truth only; and whatever may be the intervent. If a grain matrix into was right. No iso of Representives. If a grain matrix into was right, and the truth only; and whatever may be the intervent. If a grain matrix into was right, and the routine to a house of the presenting of the present intervent. The structure is into a fourth of the present is into the roles of lateshood in clouds of certain disappear, the Administration was right. No iso of Represent is into a truth of the present is into the roles of lateshood in clouds of certain disappear, the Administration was right. No iso of Represent is is own present is the real intervent is a financial on the present is is own present is the roles of lateshood in clouds of certain disappear, the Administration was right. No iso of Represent is is own present is of the present is of the present is of the present is is own present is of the present is is own present is of the pre

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From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 7.

REMOVAL OF FREE COLORED

PEOPLE.

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rial, we have STATEMENT of cases of Cholers in Yew, castle upon Tyne, Gateshead, Sundered North Shields, Seghill, Seaban and Hous articular care will be teresting fact connec ton le Spring, from 22d to the 29th Dece Mr. Chapm an, and Mm Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead. Dec. 23 New Cases'13 Died 2 Recovered 1. at marriage.

ENRY CLAY AND AARON BURE the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Brother to Che Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Jordson 10 of Musice Marshall, and formerly a Senter has P. States from the State of Kontwelly, phy othery Glay, which will probably bu-itaelf. Is much interest as the Biography the first phave just finished the perusal of appe rs fro. Mr Marshall had intended, as ted Mr. Ch's own avoual, to have suppor-States, but a yor President of the United changed his m of the Biography unitechily uates so—and in at least he strongly insin-purpose of exposing him to review if for the of facts which it cortain important errors judy too, that this us. He assumes very under the revision daphy was published reached its second edity. Ulay—for it has and moreover, portions uthout correction; ords could not have beene history it re-source but Mr. Tay himsained from any interest to give them the Aud it was his Marshall thinks it his duty coloring Mir-chief objects of Mr. Marshall'pose. The windicate the character of the layew are to The Bill reported from the Committee or

The Bill reported from the Committee on the colored population, providing for the re-moval of free persons of color same up in the Committee of the Whole of the Virginia House of Delegates yesterday. The bill pro-vides that all persons of color shall be remov-ed from this Commonwealth to Liberia or other er places on the Western Coast of Africa or elsewhere; that the Governor, members of the Council of State, and the Treasurer, shall the Governor shall be the President, to be called "The Central Board of Commissioners" imilar manner. We propose giving next week, and those early a day as possible his subject fully befor this view, shall present tion as far as our limit The following is the the report of the Con conclusions is inevitable-and the work pers of Mr. Clay are entitled to either ho Means:-A bill to reduce and e the dilemma. Mr. Marshall sceme to inc. to the opinion that he was the dupe of Burr,

Be it enacte this is the most charitable of the two, yet when all the testimony in relation to Mr. Clay's connection with Burr is taken into Sec. 1. after the S0th day of J levied, collected and pr salt, sugar, cotton-ba view, it is hard to resist the belief that he was manufactures of iron, concerned in the plot. If Mr. Clay's chance for the Presidency ported into the United centum ad valorem: a Soth June, 1833; afte shall be 181 per centu more, until the 30th J rem, and no more. SEC. 2. And be it om and after the 30 levied, collected, rchandize imported cl-2 per cent. ad val

durych articles as ar 12 1-24t a lower rate The leght a content. The leght tre of 'I law forbidding o bi the State, to roman

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1832.

WASHINGTON'S CENTENNIAL BIRTH-DAY .-The approach of this day has aroused throughout our country, a disposition to more than ordinary testimonials of respect and veneration for the memory of the Father of our Country. Every city, and almost every hamlet, has united to give universal eclat to this hallowed occasion, when all sectarian and party feelings, in the whole American family, are expected to give place to the ennobling emotions of grateful hearts. In the cities, the day will general ly be celebrated with much pomp and ceremony; but in the retired and quiet villages of our country, the ardour of patriotic leelings, will be displayed in more simplicity, but in equal sincerity. No arrangements have been made in our town for a public celebrationbut we hope every family will have read to them as a part of their morning service, tomorrow, the Furcicell Address of Washington, and that every citizen will devote the day, as far as practicable, to a contemplation of the virtuous precepts and examples, of him, who all believe, was ordained of Heaven, as the deliverer of our country. Let the day be cel ebrated with thanksgiving and rejoicings-not in riotous mirth, but temperate zeal.

We hope the different churches will be thrown open, and appropriate services performed.

At Washington, it will be seen, Congress has determined to celebrate the day in the most becoming manner-by fulfilling a pledge, given upwards of thirty years ago to the widow of General Washington, and to the American people, to remove the ashes of the father of our country to the capitel.

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ent to the Mother of Washington lins E. Burrows, Esq. of New-York, it will and it, when it was accepted, and he con-lituted a member of the board, to superintend its precise. The Persident of the United ted a member of the control, to imperiate as creation. The Persident of the United in has accepted the invitation to assist in by the corner stone, and will fix on an ex-my fire the performance of this duty, after

We regret to observe by the papers from the interior of Pennsylvania, and from the West, the great damage that has been susained by the sudden breaking up of ice on the Susquehanna, Ce Ohio, the Allegany, and other rivers. The rise of waters in the Susquebanna, is said to be greater than had been known for upwards of 80 years. The noble bridge at Columbia, a mile and an eighth long, sustained such damage, that it is feared almost the whole structure will have to be removed before it can be repaired.

Several steamboats, and keel boats, on the Ohio have been either destroyed or very much injured. The following letter from Pittsburg. dated 10th inst., will show the alarming state of affairs at that city:

"All Pittsburg is in a state of alarm to-day -the rivers are rising and have now got 40 feet higher than low water mark. Allegany Town, opposite, is under water, -we hear that many lives have been lost there, but cannot ascertain. 'The river is still rising, and siz cet more will overflow atl Pittsburg. I saw boats this morning taking people out of the chamiler windows, from large blocks of brick buildings. All the houses on the Islands be-low here are swept off. The Ferry boat over the Monongahela, that usually lands at the foot of a hill, has just crossed and came up Wood street, (the principal business street here) in front of stores and houses, and then the passengers and horses stepped on to the pavement and walked out. Williamson's Hotel is surrounded with water; ours is two squares from it. The water was never known be higher than it is now, and how much higher it will get is unknown-people will be sfraid to go to bed to-night unless it begins to

The latest intelligence from Europe, is to the 4th of January from London, and 5th from Liverpool.' The papers are unusually barren The cholera had not materially abated.

The most important information from the continent, if true, is contained in a report that the King of the French had abdicated his throne in favor of his eldest son, the Duke of confluenced, some time last summer, offered Orleans. The chief ground for this report is thought to be the found in the probability of a the purpose of procuring the means of ing a monument to the Mother of Wash-n, the accessary sum of money for this blo purpose. The offer not being accept-that lines, bu again, on the 8th last. re-

> We suggest to our friends in this Congress sional District, the propriety of holding meet ings in the several election districts, at an carly day, with a view to a conference at Hillsth, for the purpose of appointing a dele arough, for the purpose of approximation to be held in are on the third Monday of May.

lay, the 20th,it was intended to com the argument of the case of the impri-Missionaries, in the Supreme Court of ited States, Messre. Wirt and Sarmi are engaged in behalf of the Mission

t of a letter to the editor, dated OCKNALL, Feb. 15, 1832.

TWENTY SECOND CONCRESS, SECOND SESSION. SENATE,

FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1882.

In the Senate yesterday, the consideration Mr. Clay's resolution was renewed, and Mr. Tyler spoke about one hour in opposition to it, when he gave way to a motion to proceed to Executive business; in the consideration of which, some time was spent. In the House of Representatices, Mr. Davis of South Carolina, from the Committee on the

Judiciary, reported a bill concerning naturali zation, Mr W, B Shepherd, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to define the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Arkansas. The House resumed the consider ation of the apportioument Bill. Mr. Evans of Maine, mwved, to substitute 44,500 for 44. 460, as the ratio. Mr Ashley moved to amend the amendment by inserting 43,300, instead of ow 44,300-rejected. Mr. Clay proposed to a gre nend the amendment by substituting 47,300, or 44,300-rejected, yeas 89, nays 111. Mr. lay then moved to amend the amendment by aserting 42,300 instead of 44,500-rejected. yeas 48, nays 129. M. Chyton moved a reonsideration of the vote of yesterday, where-y 48,000 was stricken from the bill, and 4.400 inserted in lieu thereof, but before the question was taken the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11. In the Senate, yesterday, some private bills were forwarded. The resolution submitted-on Wednesday by Mr. Sprague, declaring that the arrangement respecting the Colonial Trade, lately entered into between the United States and Great Britain, is disadvantageous to the interests of the United States, and was unauthorized by the Act of Congress of 25th May, 1830, was taken up, and on motion of the mover, laid on the table for the present. Mr. Clay's resolution was considered, and Mr. Tyler spoke about two hours in continu ation of the argument which he commence on Thursday, and without concluding, gave way for a motion to adjourn. The Senate ad-

journed over to Monday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Me-Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report, accompanied by a bill to renew and modify the charter of the Bank of the United States, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Alexander presented a counter report from the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means. Five thousand copies of each report, were ordered to be printed. Mr. Letcher, from the Committee on Internal Im provements, reported a bill to construct a road from Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, to Flor ence, in Alabama. On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to various operations of the Bank of the United States. The resolution in reation to the Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed by Mr. Hogan, of New York. The

House adjourned over to Monday. Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1832. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay, from In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay, from the Joint Committee on the subject of the Commemoration of the Centennial Birth Day of Washington, made a Report, accompanied with a joint resolution for carrying into effect the resolution of Congress, passed in 1799, for removing to the C-upitol the remains of Wash-ington. The resolution was supported, in de-bate, by Mesars. Clay Webster, Bibb, and Holmes, and opposed by Mr. Forsyth, Tazewell, and Tyler, and was agreed to by a vote of 29 to 15 Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive basis. the consideration of Executive Autor rous petitions and memorials were presented Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, from the joint Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial birth day of George Wushington, made a report accom-panied by a resolution for removing the remains of Washington to the Capitol. A engthy and interesting debate ensued, particularly in regard to the propriety of disturbing the remains of Washington. The report and resolutions were finally concurred in, yeas 109

ds no inconsiderable consolation. aught by that great example which I have

sent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me; and in doing this, I need not, I cannot, say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make

sense of public duty. With grateful acknowledgements and unfeiged thanks for the personal respect and evidences of condolence expressed by Con-gress, and yourself, I remain, very respectfulour most obedient humble servant.

"MARTHA WASHINGTON." Ongress has more than once engaged in onsideration of measures for carrying incution its resolve, but has not heretofor able to agree as to the manner in which uld be done. We rejoice that at last, to a fortunate concurrence, the Conis about to relieve itself from the re h f negligent omission to perform what so solemnly engaged to do.

From the National Intelligencer.

e treaty with France, recently ratified e Senate of the United States, and the ations of which were exchanged with reach Minister (M. Serrurier,) on the 2d t, was resterday transmitted by the Pre-to Congress; and we had an opportu-l hastily running over its contents. The sticle, which is the most important, to rants at least, is in the following words: rticle 1. The French Government, in to liberate itself completely from all he mations preferred against it by the citi-of the United States, for unlawful seizapprine United States, for unlawial seiz-cal captures, sequestrations, confiscations, distructions of their "vessels, cargoes, or the property, engages to pay c sum of twen-five millions of frances to the Government the United States, who shall distribute it may those entitled, in the manner and ac-rulag to the rules which it shall determine."

2 provides that the above sum is to be the aris in six acrual instalments, with inter st at the rate of four per cent. on each of the instalments. Ar. 3 and 4 provide that the Government

of United States, on its part, for the purpose of being liberated from all reclamations, &r. is to hay to the Government of France the sum of 1,500,000 fraucs, in six annual instal-

Ar. 5 provides that this treaty will not proclude the prosecution of claims, other than those coming within its scope, in the Courts of

those coming within its scope, in the Courts of the two countries respectively. Art. 6 provides that the two Governments shall reciprocally furnish any documet ary evidence in their possession to facilitate the adjudication of clains. Art. 7 is in the following words: "The wines of France, from and after the the state of france of the present

exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be admitted to consumption

in the States of the Union at duties which shall not exceed the following rates by the gallon, (such as it is used at present for wines in the U. States,) to wit: six cents for red wine in casks; ten cents for white wine in casks; and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The proportion existing be-tween the duties on French wines thus reduced, and the general rates of the Tariff which wentinto operation the 1st of January, 1829. shall be maintained in case the Government of the United States should think proper to diminish those general rates in a new tariff shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French Government abandons the eclamations which it had formed in relation the Stharticle of the Treaty of Cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to estab-lish on the long staple cottons of the Upited States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the United States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on short staple cot.

tons."

line. The capital stock is to be \$300.000-with power to augment, if necessary, to \$600,

000-in shares of 50 dollars each.

preciated and gratefully remembered, | nicipal affairs. The result was, that Mr. Rapp | was rejected, and Count de Leon chosen in his stead. Afterwasds, however, a reconside so long had before me, never to oppose my ration took place, and Mr. Rapp was restored prime wishes to the public will, I must con- to his authority.-ib



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. assed at the First Session of the 22d Congres

(PUBLIC No. 4.) AN ACT to alter the time of holding th spring term of the Circuit Court of the U-nited States for the Southern District of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-presentations of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of March next, a term of the circuitbe it endeted by the Sende and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That from and after the first day of March next, a term of the circuit court of the United States for the Southern district of New York, shall commence and be bird to George Thompson. This amiabe wo-man, extensively known and highly respected, discharged faithfully all the dates growing out of the various and important relations she sustained both to God and man. This was district of New York, shall commence and be held at the place fixed by law for holding said and every year, and that, from and after said first day of March, the term of said court now required by law to be held on the last Monday in May in each year, shall be abolished. required by law to be held on the list Monday in May in each year, shall be abolished. APPROVED, February 10, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 5.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claim of the United States on the Commercial Bank of

Lake Erie. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Reresentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to compromise and finally settle the claim of the United States on the Commercial Bank of Lake E-ie, on such terms as he may deem most conducive to the best interests of the United States.

APPROVED, February 10, 1832.

TRESOLUTION No. 1.

RESOLUTION empowering the Secretary of the Navy to settle certain contracts, and

to relinquish certain forfeitures. Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-stutives of the United States of America in Congress assemble 4. That the Secretary of the Navy be empowered to relinquish and payrall forfeitures on contracts made by the Board of Navy Commissioners, when said forfeitures have arisen by the extension of contracts or where the contracts have been com-pleted by the approbation of the Board of Navy Commissioners, without any injury to the public service; and the Secretary of the Navy is empowered to fulfil all out-standing contracts where the time for their performance has been extended, or where the completion of said contracts has been prevent-ed by unavoidable accident, and the public service has autoined by the service has sustained no injury. APPROVED, February 10, 1632.

As we anticipated, the venerable Mr. Se of Maryland is the object of attempted de ciation among those who are the professed vocates of his opponent. Some of them ciation among those who are the professed as vocates of his opponent. Some of them call Mr. S a fly, buzzing about a lion. Thou to the similic is quite malapedposes thus applied it may be turned to good use. If he is a fl, he is an old one, who deserves respect; he has buzzed through the summers and winters of eighty years; he has led the humming battal-ions of other American flies, until he has caus-ed John Bull and the British Lion to roar most humits and quit the field. Such and yeard in in

U.S. Ship Lexington .- By the brig Ed i na from Montevideo, which sailed on he th December, we learn that 4 or 5 days pr

the sloop of War Lexington had sailed from that port for the Fall and Islands to obtain the restitution of the American vessels seiz d there. One of these had arrived at Buen s Ayres, and the Captain of the Lexing on had manded her liberation of the gov rnment, but it had been refused. The officers ad crew of the Lexington were all well, with the exception of midshipman Murphy who was on shore, dangerously ill with hemorrhage from the lungs .- N. Y. Enq.

In consequence of the death of Mr. N.w-comer, Sheriff of Washington county, the Governor has commissioned William H. Fizhugh, Esq. who was returned as the second candidate at the last election for Sheriff of that county. Mr. Fitzhugh secepts the appointment. His letter signing ins section to fill the vaings. A warrant for an election to fill the va-cancy, has been issued -Annap. Rep.

Communicated.

Died in this county, on the and day of Noember last, Mrs. HENRIETEA THOMPSON, COG-

the rightons. Her afflictions was severe and long continued, but she bore it with chris-tian fortitude and with the most perfect re ig-nation to the will of God; not a murmuring word escaped her E.a-for she knew that her Heavenly Father could not err, and that her Heavenly Father could not err, and that her present sufferings were not worthy to be com-pared with the glory which would soon be re-icated in her. By the demine of this excel-lent woman, society has lost one of its bright-est examples of piety and virtue, and pure and undefiled religion, one of its strongest volaries and warment friends. She has let a husband and seven children, and other relations, to-gether with the Charch and the community to which she belonged to mourn their irreparable loss, which to her is infinite and eteroal gamm. Mark the perfect and behold the apright, for their end is peace.

How long shall death the tyrant m And triumph o'er the just, While the rich blood of martyre als Lies mingled in the dust?

Lo, I behold the scatter'd sha The sweet immortal m to blushes round the se

I see the Lord of plan

pd. pulley, it strikes as, would dictate the marse, to reacide from the protective system to gradually as to create no shock in the com-munity interested. We are fully of opinion that most of our manufactures that are worth sustaining, we should established upon a foun-dation, which would established upon a foundation, which would enable them to compete in our own markets, with the foreign articles; but, to auddenly remove so great a portion of the duties as Mr. McDoffie proposes, might is expected to load to a system of overtrading alike release to every interest. The report proposes to bring all duties to an equality with-in two years from the 30th of June next; this, we fear, if adopted, will be found too aud-den a transition, for the welfare of the coun-try. A nexied of fire or all y hears we think try. A period of five or six years we think

views, (which occupy a middle ground,) in a ilar manner.

We propose giving the report we now have. next week, and those to be expected, at as early a day as possible. It is our wish to lay this subject fully before the public; and with this view, shall present both sides of the question as far as our limited means will permit. The following is the bill which accompanies the report of the Committee of Ways and Means:-A bill to reduce and equalize the dutics upor

Imports. SEC. 1. Be it enacted, Sc. That from and after the S0th day of June next, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all iron and steel. kvied, collected and paid on all iron and steer, salt, sugar, cotton-bagging, hemp, flar, and manufactures of iron, cotton, and wool im-ported into the United States, duties of 25 per centums ad veloren: and no more, until the 50th June, 1833; after which the said duties shall be 18‡ per centum ad valoren, and no more, until the 30th June, 1834; after which the said the sect of accent which be said duties shall be 12 1-2 per cent. ad vanem, and no more. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That

om and after the 30th June next, there shall levied, collected, and paid, on all other rchandize imported into the United States, cd-2 per cent. al valorem and no more, ex-dutych articles as are now imported free of 12 1.9 t a lower rate of ad valorem duty than centum.

The legh

Rection E

law forbidding of Tennessee hus passed a the State, to remain yore than twenty days.

ay flats, ucar Rockhall, by Mr. Thomas linggold, a Trunk, lashed with a cord, con-sining men's clothing, of a good quality; a liver Watch; some Books, and a small sum silver Watch; some Books, and a small sum of money. Also the License and Enrolment of the aloop Amelia S. Dodson, of Oxford, Md., William H. Kerby and Thos. Graham, owners, and William H. Kerby, master; with other papers, bearing the name of said com-mander—which property can be had by the legat owner, by applying to Mr. Ringgold, as above

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. House of Delegates, Feb. 10.

Mr. Dudley presented the petitition of Ni-cholas Connelly Harrison, of Talbot County, praying to be divorced from his wife Mary Harrison; which was read and referred to the Mr. Carmichael presented the petition of

Mr. Carmichael presented the petition of A counter report is to be presented by a mi-nority of the committee, consisting of Messre, Ingersoll and Gilmore of Pennsylvania. Mr. Verplanck, too, another member of the com-mittee, claims the privilege of presenting his were severally read and referred to the com-

were severally read and referred to the com mittee on grievances and courts of justice. Mr. Carmichael also presented the peti-tion of John A. Sangston, Mary S. Gib-on and Pere Wilmer, of Que a Anne's county, pray-ing the passage of an act to authorise the sale of the real estate of Mark Benton, deceased;— Which was read and referred to Messrs. Car michael, Brown, of Queen Ann's and Thomas of One a Ann's

of Queen Ann's. The speaker laid before the house a com-munication from James Sangston, register of wills for Caroline county, containing his resig-nation as argister of wills of said county, which was read and referred to the consideration of

the senate. At 1 o'clock the Legislature proceeded by joint ballot to the choice of a person to fill this vacancy, when W.G. A. Ford, Esq. re-ceived 72 of 82 voles. Mr. Bruff reported a bill entitled, An act for the re-valuation of real and personal pro-perty in Talbot county.

Monday, Feb. 13. Mr. Orrell presented the petition of sundry citizens of the village of Denton, in Caroline county, praying for the passage of an act for the regulation and improvement of said vil-lago; which was read and referred to Messrs. Orrell, Jones of Caroline, and Charles. Mr. Orrell cubmitted the following resolu-tion:

tion: Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the Western Shore, equalize the donations granted to the academ-ies and schools in the several counties of this state, so as to give eight hundred dollars for each county, to be paid by him to the said a cademies and schools, ready for each of those counties, which do not r w receive that sum Which was read the st and second time by special order, and as nted to.

From the National Intelligencer.

CENTENNARY COMMEMORATION. Our readers will perceive that the two hou-ses of Congress have resolved to commemo ses of Congress have resolved to commemo-rate the approaching Anniversary of the Birth Day of the Father if his Country, by appro-priate services and by the removal of he re-mains to the Seat of Government, and de-positing them at the base of the Capitol. From intimations which fell from members of the Committee in the course of the debate, it is

contemplated to remove, with the remains of General Washington, those of his consortthat she who was so dear to him in l.fe, in

death may not be separated from him. The death of General Washington occur-red on the 14th day of December, 1799; and

red on the 14th day of December, 1799; and the news of the event was communicated to Congress by the President of the U. States on the 19th of the same month. Both Houses adjourned, after passing a resolution appoin ting a joint committee to report measures suitable to the occasion. On the 23d, Mr. Marshall, [now Chief Justice] from that joint committee, made a report, in the House of Representatives, in consequence of which the following Resolutions were unanimeusly a greed to in that House, and concurred in by the Senate:

greed to in that House, and concurred in by the Senate: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-resentatives of the United States of America us Congress assembled, That a Marble Monument be erected by the United States. in the Capi-tol at the City of Washington; and that the family of General Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the Monument be so designed as to com memorate the great events of his military and political life.

memorate the great events of his military and political life. "And be if further resolved. That the Pre-sident of the United States be requested to di rect a copy of these resolutions to be trans-mitted to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect Congress will ever bear to her person and character; of their condo lence on the 1ste afflicting dispensation of Providence; and entrealing her assent to the nterment of the remains of Gen Gzonges WASHINGTON, in the manner expressed in the first resolution."

first resolution." This was the pledge solemply given by Con-gress, and to this day unrevoked and unre-deemed, to which it is proposed to give effect on the memorable occasion of the approach-ing Centennial Birth Day of WASHINGTON.-The assent of the bereaved widow to the re-

quest of Congress, communicated to her through the President of the United States, was given in the following touching terms: "MOURT VERNON, Dec. 81, 1799.

was given in the following touching terms: "Mousr VERNON, Dec. 81, 1799. "Sra: While I feel, with keenest anguish, the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of county Pa., is reported to have been the scene of a revolutionary movement within a few days pist. The operative economists (says that piper) appear to have had the leaven of disconent infused into them by the retainers of Count de Leon, who is enjoying the hospi the memory of my dear deceased husband; and as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happi ness of his country, to know that they were

Art. 8 provides for the exchange of cations.

There lies in the Clerk's Office of the House of Representatives a huge manus "ot volume communicated to Congress some "ys ago containing the returns of the Fifth " sus or the worse appear the better reason: Enumeration of the People of the sided States. It is an interesting political document, and if any one would take the trouble to analyze it, would, we doubt not, disclose many curious

political fishes who flounder in bitter waters, and yet manage to 'Show in the sun their way'd coats, dropt with gold.' - Phil. Gaz. facts. We casually opened it the other day, at the Recapitulation of the returns of the State of North Carolina; and the most careless glance

The following extract from a letter received in N. Orleans, by the American Flower, has been communicated to the editor of the Bee

the Recapitulation of the returns of the State of North Carolina; and the most careless glance at the sq:regates, presented to our view facts which seemed worthy to us of more serious notice. The free white male population of the State numbers 235,854; the female 236,899; total free white population 472,843. Of these 202 only are foreigners not naturalized! Fifty eight of the whole number of the white people are overone hundred years of age. Of d af and dumb ther are 230; of Dlind 223. Of claves, the whole number of both sexes is 245,601, and of free prople of color 19,543. Of this number, of colored persons, slaves and free, two hundred and forty seven are over one hun-dred years of age! How is this much greater longevity of colored persons than of white people to be accounted for? We turned to an Eastern State, to compare this with the state of things there. Massachusetts with state of things there. Massachusetts with a population of 603,259 free white persons, has, we find,only five over a hundred years of age.

we find,only five over a hundred years of age, whilst out of 7,645 free persons of color in that State there are fifty over a hundred years of age! Facts, they say, are stubborn thangs... Nat. Intel. Rail Roads...A bill has been reported in the Panagelemis hones of programmetries for the sale of the secher. And brought informa the incorporation of a company to make a Ruil-road from Chambersburg to the Maryland line. The capital stock is to be 5200.000 ral rebels were shot, and a great number in custody. They attempted to burn down ("few plantations, but were prevented by the prompt exertions of the authorities. Martial law, as ter to take effect as soon as 1000 shares are subscribed. By the terms of the bill, the Rak-road is to extend from the borough of Cham-bersburg, to "some suitable point or points near to or upon the southern boundary line of a measure of safety, was still in force. N. O. Bec.

By the brig Armada, Harvey, at this port on Sunday from Valparaiso, whence she sailed on 9th December, the editors of the Baltimore the State of Pa. and to join and intersect the river Fotomac or any Rail-road, canal or other on 9th December, the editors of the Baltimore Republican have received papers, the "El Mercurio," to the 29th November. They con-tain nothing of interest. On the margin of a paper our correspondent notes the following. "At the moment I am endorsing this sheet, the 30th November, 5 o'clock, P. M there is a violent shock of an earthquake;-Several buildings are prostrate: I am in a strong frame house, and so rudely was it shaken that I could with difficulty keep my feet." public improvement which has been or may be authorised by the State of Maryland, at or near any such point or points as may be deem ed advisable."—Balt. Pat. Raps's Economy.-The Harrisburg Chron-icle mentions that this small empire in Beaver county, Pa., is reported to have been the scene

lustily, and quit the field. Such gad flies, in the days of battle, have efficient torment in their sting; and if, in the Senate, they lift up the still small voice of truth,—they will be heard and commended. They deserve more respect, than these who deck out falsehood with meretricious ornament, until they make

SHERIFF'S SAL

SHERIFF'S SALL B' rirtes of a writ of farit factor, use of Talbot county Court, and the rected and delivered by the Clerk to write the suit of John Vallasst against Hoory hay, will be sold at public Austion to the not bidder for Cank, at the residence of Dilluhay, at the Trappe, on WEDNES the 14th day of March sont, between the of 10 of lock, A. M. and 4 o wheet, P. J. Following property, 16 witz-2 houses an of 10 c clock, A. M. and 4 c clock, P. M. the following property, to with 9 bounds and lots in the Trappe, one hay horse, 1 old cart, one bureau, one desk, one sideboard, 12 windsar chairs, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow. All seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforementioned Henry Dillabay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi. Is and of-ficers fees' placed in my hans for collection in the year 1831, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Altendance by

Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shf. Feb. 91 4w

CABINET WARE.

THE subscriber takes leave to inform his friends anothe public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is preassortment of Cabinet Materials, and is pre-pared to accommodate them at a short notice, with articles in his line, on as good terms as they can be had at any establishment in the cities or elsewhere. Giving constant personal attention to his busic iss, he feels satisfied he will be able to give extire satisfictio. JOHN MECONEKIN. N. B. As very light collections were made last fall, the subscripts runs that persons in-

N. B. As very fight conclusions were made last fail, the subscriber trusts that persons in-debted to bim, will take an early opportunity to call and settle. Easton, Feb. 21 (3w [G]

TO RENT FOR the remainder of the present year and FOR the remainder of the present year and possession given on the first of March, the OFFICE situated on Federal alley, di-rectly opposite the Court House, at present occupied by the subscriber, For terms apply to P. FRANCIS THOMAS. Easton, feb 2

. . .

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Denton Academy are desirous of immediately employing a Teacher; none need apply without ample re-communications addressed to Edward B.

Hardcastle, Esq will be punctually attend-

od to. Denton, Md., Jan. 17 6w

nation.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VII.

Merchant vessels of the United States, in

ike manner as vessels of the most favored na-

ions, shall have liberty to pass the Canal of

the Imperial Residence, and go and come in the Black Sea, either laden or in ballast; and

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE IX.

CUNCLUSION.

Reis ul Kulah,

and courteous manner.

them.



Lands. Be it enacted by the Servite and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America. in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all persons who have pur-chased under an act, entitled, "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settilers on the public lands," approved the twenty-ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, may assign and transfer their ceirtificates of purchase, or final receipts, and patents may issue in the name of such assignee, any thing in the act aforesaid to the contrary notwithstanding. APPROVED, January 23, 1832.

[POBLIC No. S.] AN ACT to direct the manner of issuing pa tents on confirmed land claims in the Ter ritory of Florida.

ritory of Florida. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all patents that are, or may be, by law, directed to be issued on private and claims confirmed by the commis-sioners of private and claims, and by the sev-eral acts of Congress approving their reports and confirming the time to land in the Terri-tary of Florida, shall we, and they are hereby, required to be issued to the confirmers on the ties, shall observe towards each other, demon-strations of friendship and good intelligence, according to naval usage; and towards mer-chant vessels they shall exhibit the same kind squired to be issued to the confirmees, or to nignee, or present owner, where the land they may be laden with the produce, manu factures and effects of the Ottoman Empire. of the title; and it shall be the duty minissioner of the General Land Of the production of satisfactory proof the unit of the confirmee, or upon the pro-tion of a regular chain of tille from the process of a regular chain of tille from the process of a regular chain of the source of the instant of the patent to be issued to being and legal representatives, or to the graces of the confirmee, as the case may excepting such as are prohibited, as well as of their own country.

AFFROVED, January 23, 1832.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A PROCLAMATION.

is a treaty of commerce and naviga-tee the United States of America and one Porte was cencluded and signed numple by the respective Plenipo-of the two powers, on the seventh by in the year of our Lord one thoutracting parties, should be wrecked, assistance and protection shall be afforded to those of the crew that may be saved; and the merchandise and effects, which it may be possible de save and recover, shall be conveyed to the Consul, nearest to the place of the wreck and the said to be, by him delivered to the proprietors.

The foregoing articles, agreed upon and concluded, between the Riasset (Chancery of State.) and the above mentioned Commission on the se of our Lor nd thirty nd consen er of the United States, when signed by the other two Commissioners, shall be exchanged. In ten months from the date of this Temessuck, or instrument of treaty, the exchange of the ratifications of the two Powers shall have full n a trans orce and be strictly observed by the two Con-Given the fourteenth day of the moon Zil-caade, and in the year of the Hegira, 1945, corresponding with the seventh day of May of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty of the Christian ole, on t

(Signed) MOBAMMED HAMED,

4

the Port, than vessels of the most favored Mail Arrangem

CORRECTED.

Easton Post Office. Jan. 24, 1832.

If litigations and disputes should arise be tween subjects of the Sublime Porte, and citizens of the United States, the parties shall The Northern Mail, for Wye Mills, Centre-ville, Church Hill, Sudler's Z Roads, Chesnot be heard, nor shall judgment be pronounc-ed unless the American Dragoman be present. tertowa, Union House, Millington, George-towa, X Roads. Head of Sassafras. Warwick, Middletown, Del. Summit Bridge, St. Geor Causes in which the sum may exceed five hun-dred piastres, shall be submitted to the Sublime Porte, to be decided according to the law, LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress. [PUBLIC No. 2.] AN ACT supplementary to an Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on Public Lands. Be it empted by the Sector of the Sector of the Sector of the United States of America, quietly pursuing their commerce, and not being charged or convicted of any crime or offence, shall not be molested; and even when they may have committed some offence they shall not be arrested and put in prison, by the local authorities, but they shall be tried by their Minister or Consul, and punished according to their offence, fullowing ges. Newcastle and Wilmington, &c. vill be losed at half past 8 o'clock every Monday. Wednesday and Friday morning. Returning, will arrive at Easton by 1 'clock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday af-

ternoon. The Western Mail, by Queenstown and Broad Creek, to Annapolis, &c. will be losed half past 6 o'clock every Sunday and Wedin this respect, the usage observed towards other Franks.

nesday morning. Returning, will arrive at Easton every Monday and Friday afternoon. The Southern Mail, by Trappe, Campridge, &c. to Snow Hill, will be closed at 12b'clock American merchant vessels that trade to the dominions of the Sublime Ports, may go and some in perfect safety with their own flag; but they shall not take the flag of any other Power, nor shall they grant their flag to the every Tuesday and Saturday afternom, and will return again from Cambridge same even-

ings by 9 o'clock. The Mail for Saint Michaels will be closed vessels of other nations and Powers, nor to every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 /clock, the vessels of rayahs. The Minister, Conand will return the same evenings. The Mail for Laurel, Del. by Federalsburg. suls, and Vice Consuls of the United States,

shall not protect, secretly or publicly, the ray-alis of the Sublime Porte, and they shall nev-Hunting Creek Mills, &c. will be cloud at 9 o'clock every Tuesday evening, and reurning er suffer a departure from the principles here laid down and agreed to by mutual consent. will arrive at Easton every Thursday vening by 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Hillsborough, Denton, Greens borough. &c. will be closed at 9 o'rhck, P. M. every Monday and Friday, having arrived Vessels of war of the two contracting Parhere same afternoons. EDWARD MULLIKN,

Postmaster.



The subscriber has again opened 6

Merchant vessels of the two contracting EDGT & SHOE STORE arties shall not be forcibly taken, for the in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market shipment of troops, munitions and other ob jects of war, if the Captains or proprietors of the vessels, shall be unwilling to freight house, next door to the Drug Store of Dr Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and, customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use If any merchant vessel of either of the conand the public's;

A large and elegant assortment

the above articles, to which he HAS ADDED

which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He re-quests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satislaction, and as he hat been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at ow prices and on liberal towns will command THOS. S. COOK. Easton Nov. 9

TO RENT.

THE House at present occupied by the L subscriber, situate on Washington street, opposite the Market House, as a Shoe Store & Dwelling; for the remainder of the present year to a punctual tenant the terms will be moderate. Enquire of John Camper or the

JAMIES COBURN

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

A general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

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

Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassi-

meres Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths. Ladies' super brown cloths Super fashionable drab,fawn,sage, corinthian

steel and granite mixt Cassimeres. Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swans

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

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

Do printed Pian and Table Covers, (some extra size.) Do 8.4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table

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

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

Bombazeenes. Super black Italian Lustrings. Heavy black sinchews and sarsanetts. Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro

de Naps. Super blue and jet black. Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlins and Gro de Indes. Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satin and Black Modes. Do changeble and black Mandarine Silks and Black Crape de Lyons. Do black, white, Pink, straw and blue Italian

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

brics for Carvets. Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss-Mus-

lins. Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jackonett

Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattings Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinetts.

Do Thread and Bobbinett Edgings and In sertings, (rich Patterns.)

Do French needle work'd muslin do. Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some ve

ry rich patterns.) Do Lace and Muslin Collars.

Do Tippets and Collarettes. Do French needle work'd Milan collara an

Dantzic Capes -Ladies' and Infants rich lace caps

Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crape Embroidered and cornered gauze Handker

Plain and Lithographic barege,poplin and silk

do Rich Thibet wool and merino Handk'rich'fs shawls

Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long snawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool) ted all wool) Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shaws and Im.

Merino long shawls Ludies' super fancy mohair and bead Reti-

CIRCULAR.

Office of Americ' and Foreign Agency, No. 4 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, December, 1831. DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all

Persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c.; payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agencey has es tablished under the special auspices and pa-tronage of distinguised individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with emi-nent Bankers, &c. in the principal Ports and Capitals of Foreign Governments in commer-cial relations with the United States; through

the meditation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively re-covered—when furnished by the claimants with such suitable legal proofs and vouchers as may be required by the nature of the case, together with the requisite Power of Attor-ney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal au thority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly

authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate For eign Consul. Having official and responsible Sub-Agents

in the principal cities and county towns of the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof re-spectively, will be received, and efficiently atended to in behalf of American, as well as Forcign claimants,

Orders for the investment of funds in Mort gage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Ca nal Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.

The French Government having assume the payment of a sum, equal bout 55, 000,000, under the late Treaty with the Uni-ted States, as a full indemnity for the claims of American citizens for French spoliations, &c., this Agency will attend to the prosecu-tion and recovery of those claims before the tion and recovery of those claims before the Board of Commissioners who may be appoint-ed by the President of the United States to adjust and liquidate the same. All altitude adjust and inquicate the same. All claims, under that Treaty, confided & this Agency, will receive the united attentive of the Bqu, Joseph M. WHITE, Delegate, a Congress from Florida, and the Hon. F. H. WILDE, Member of Congress from Georgia, as asso-ciate Counsel in behalf of the claimants.

ciate Counsel in behalf of the claimants. In consequence of the numerous applica-tions that have been made, within a few months past, they be Agents of this Establish-ment in France, Stolfserland, Germany and Holland, by persons of respectability and pro-perty, who purpose emigrating, with their families, in the course of the next season, to the United States, and requesting information relative to the price of land, plantations, farms, &c., and the most eligible section for their location in this country; the undersigned has been induced to give this public notice there of to land owners, and others whom it may interest, at the same lime tendering to them his services, and the facilities of this Establish-ment, in negotisting the sale of landed proper the services, and the facilities of the ment, in negotisting the sale of lan ty to purchasers of the above de He is prepared to receive and tran. Agents, all off, and proposals the sent to this Unice for the sale of Ste., which must appendix of the sale of

Sc., which must embrace statements the necessary particulars and details information of the applicants in Europe a remittance, in each case, of \$10, to

the incidental expenses. The usual mercantile commission cent. will be charged by this Offic cules Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnett ribbona Do gauze, satin and plain Taffita do do Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd, and fancy Belt Ribbons

John Cuthbert, Esq. Hamburg. M Misolomon Heine, Banker, F. J. Wichelhausen, Esq. U. S. Con-Bremen. sul, Mr. J. W. Karstens, Banker, HOLLAND. Messrs. Hope & Co., Bankers, Amsterdam, J. W. Parker, Esq., U.S. Con-

sul, Messrs. Baggen, Parker & Dixon. Merchants. dec. 20 .

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS. CONSISTING IN PART OF

"Wallham" "Appleton" "Lowell" "HAMLTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER" "AVERY" and PITTSFIELD"

MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece. G. C.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 Sm

House and Lots for Sale.

BY vistue of an order of Talbot D county court at May Term 1828, the un-dersigned commissioners, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 28th of February next.

Two Lots of Ground.

situate at the upper end of Dover street in the town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and con table two story frame dwelling, with big attached. This property will be sold a credit of twelve months, the purchaser an take place on the premises at 3 o'c

JOHN M G. EMORY, WM. H. GROOME., LAMBT. BEARDON. 4. Jan. 31.

Clock &

PETER W. WILLIS



igal amount at only seventy two mit this basis have reporte ty of 124 per cent. ad eign merchandize, with articles as are now ad

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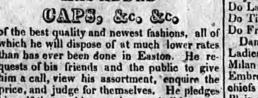
Atte Two Dollar i Angene aver Gitte and and a sin gitte and and a sin yitte analysis for pisa

IN THE ADUST

Ways and Mich

New Station

The Course



The motive of this writing well drawn up, if,	(Reis Effendi.)	year to a punctual tenant the terms will be	Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd, and fancy	amount recovered of delayed or litigated		articles as are now as
	Now, THEREFORE, to the end that the said	moderate. Enquire of John Camper or the Subscriber.	Belt Ribbons	estate; and for all other Agency business, the	STATISTICS OF THE PROPERTY OF	a duty of less than 19
No freshy or opposite and official con-	treaty may be observed and performed with [. THOMAS S. COOK.	Super Flag, Bandaona, Pongee and fancy	customary Commissions established by the		provided, however, for the duties on such imp
residen, naving, hornedore, existed, between	good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public,	Easton, Feb. 14 Sw	Flandk'is	New-York Chamber of Commerce.	of dark complexion, aged about I	tition with domestic in
t United States of America; at this time.	and I do hereby enjoin all persons bearing of-	All persons indebted to the Subscriber are	Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton	Applications to this Agency, in cases re-	years, o fant 6 inches high-has two scars at	In adopting a gener
In consideration of the desire formerly express	fice, civil or military, within the United States	requested to call and settle their accounts on	Handkerchiefs.	quiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceed-	his right cheels, and one scar on the inside or	daties, the committe
ed and of repeated propositions which have	and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe	or before the first day of March next. T. S. C.		ings, should be accompanied with an adequate	his left arm, between his wrist and elbow.	principally by two o
I sly been renewed by that power, and in	or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty, and every clause and	A statements	pig.	remittance to defray the preliminary charges	considerate work the back of the line	first place, a specific of
The second of the testily to the United States	article thereof.	Sheriff's last notice for 1831.	Do American and rich London Furnitures	and dispursements attending the same: and all	country kersey shand konst and thingt	articies of interior qua
Building Ports to testily to the United States of America, its sentiments of friendship, We con Undersigned, Commissioner invested with	In testimony whereof, I have caused the	Contraction of the second se	Do. plain strip'd and fancy check'd Ging-	letters must be addressed (post paid) to the	[made on white warp] with blue filling, dok	poorer classes, as it le
the Undersigned, Commissioner invested with	seal of the United States to be here	shewn the necessity of every good citi-	Ladies' super English and French black and	undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme		of the very best qua
the is b office of Chief of the chancery of State		zen, settling Officer's fees, due from them in-	White slik Hose	the Agency, 49 Wall-street, New Vost-	old shoes. Reuben says he was free hom-	consumed almost ex- wealthy classes. Wh
hour permitted by his His very Noble Impe-	same with my hand.	dividually, and having found many who have	Ladies' and Misses' white, black and slate co-	AARON H PALMER, Actuary.	James Wright, of Dornhessen county, that	example, who consum
tial Majesty to negotiate and conclude a trea-	Done at Washington, this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord	paid no attention to my repeated calls and	lored cotton and worsted Hose	the second s	tince the decase of Mr. Whight he has brill	W , , is made to pay
rial Alejesty to negotiate and conclude a trea- ty, and having thereupon conferred with our friend, the honorable Chatles Rhind, who has	one thousand eight hundred and	long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies the most positive orders to proceed	Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Vigonia cotton and silk half Hose	List of some of the principal Correspondents, Agents, and Bankers, of the American	Bitter and the second s Second second secon second second sec	their value, the wealth
friend, the honorable Charles Rhind, who has come to this Imperial Residence, furnished		forthwith to the collection of all fees now	Ladies' and misses' super, fancy embroidered	and Foreign Agency, in France, Switzer-	near Upper Hunting Oreck, until some time	50 per cent. on the wa wines, which gratifies
with full powers to negotiate, settle and con-	of the United States the fifty-sixth.	due, as the Law directs, without respect to	white black and coloured horse skin gloves	land, Germany and Holland.	The owner of the obove described norm	indulgence. The sam
clude, the articles of a treaty, separately and	ANDREW JACKSON. BY THE PRESIDENT.	persons. Prompt attention to this notice may	and mitts	FRANCE.	man is requested to come forward and re-	to tea, coffee, sugar, a
inight with the other two Commissioners,	EDW. LIVINGSTON,	save the good feelings of many as well as my	Ladies and misses beaver and white and black English silk gloves	Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers, Paris.	lease him, from his imprisonment within the	ry article at present si
Commodore Biddle and David Offley, now at	Secretary of State.	The Public's obd't serv't	Gent. super, buck, doe, beaver and H. skin	" Welles & Greene, Merchants, Hours	time prescribed by lawy otherwise he will be	The other ground free over specific in
Sinyra i, have arranged, agreed upon and con-		J. M. FAULKNER.	Eloves	" Fitch, Brothers' Co., Marseilles.	dealt by as the law directs. J. M. FAULKNER, Sha	BETUR DOD IN THE DR
ABTICLE I.	UNITED STATES MAIL	Dec. 13	Do do white, woodstock and black and white silk gloves	" Ratisbonne, Broth'a. Bankers, Strasbourg. Mr. Louis Pons. Lucins.	of Talbot county.	au article will incre
Merchants of the Sublime Porte, whether	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	For Bort for the new 1000	Worsted curl,cotton and Linen Floss, Clark'	SWITZERLAND.	Easton, Feb. 7.	contrary to the intent
Massalmans or Ravahs, going and coming, in	a radinad	For Rent for the year 1832,	shool cotion	Messrs, Marcuard & Co. Berne.		There is thus a signt
the countries, provinces, and ports, of the U-	PASSAGE TO & FROM ANNAPOLIS.	A large and convenient FRAME	Super Italian sewings and a good supply o	" Hentssch & Co., Geneva.	ST. MICHAELS	of events and the m
nited States of America, or proceeding from	The Contraction of the	DWELLING, in the town of St. Mi- chaels. This property is situated in a	Tailors Trimmings	" Lhardy, Brothers, Neufchatel. "Finsler, Brothers & Co., Zurich	STEAM MILL.	which we have seen a
one port to another, or from the ports of the United States to those of other countries, shall	A Althou Station	central part of the town, and has for many	Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side, and Neck Combs	" Demolin & Co., Lausanne.		gress so entirely chi welled up to the b
nay the same duties and other imposts that are		vears been occupied as a store house. There	Pearl and fancy buttons for boys	" De Speyr, & Co., Basle.	THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he	only 25 per cent.
maid by the most favored nations; and they		is attached to the Dwelling House, a good	Kirby's patent pins	" Muller, Savary, Pere & Co., Fribourg	has taken the above Mill for the year 1833,	d. 7
anall not be vexed by the exaction of higher		Kitchen and Smoke House To approved tenants, the above property will be rented on	Plated and black Hooks and Eves	" Zurgilgen & Mayr, Lucerne. " Getaz & Son, Vevay,	and from an experience of 12 years at the bus- ness, with a disposition to please and accomm	It remains for the
duties; and in travelling by sea and by land, all the privileges and distinctions observed to-	THE Mail of the U. States, leaves	accommodating terms, and put in good repair.	Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buc-	GERMANY.	date the public, I hope to merit there pa-	reasons which have in that the same rate of
· wards the subjects of other Powers shall serve	Annapolis for Raston and Cambridge	Apply to	Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery,	Austria, Messrs. Geymuller &	tronage WALTER SPARKS.	all imported merchand
as a rule, and shall be observed towards the	Via Broad Creek, Queenstown and Wye Mills,		Ladies super, Leghorns, Cloak Tassels	Co., Bankers, Vienna.	St. Michaels.	fied exceptions. As e
merchants and subjects of the Sublime Porte.	on Mondays and Fridays, viz:	Denton, Caroline county, Or to the Rev'd THOMAS HANNA, Saint	Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies'	George Moore, Esq. U. S. Consul, Trieste.	jan. 17	cognized as the funda taxation, uniformity in
In like manner, American merchants who shall come to the well defended countries and		Michaels dec 27-7w	Petisses	Prussia, Messrs. Sheckler, Bros.	To Merchant Tailors.	the most obvious rule
ports of the Sublime Porte, shall pay the same	Creek by 7 to breakfast, reach Queenstown	The second s	Super. black and while Tabby Velvet and marking canvass	Bankers, Berlin.		can be preserved from
duties and other imposts, that are paid by	in good stages, by 11, and Easton the same	SAILION FACKET.	Do Gingham silk and English fanoy ITmballa	. Hopfensack &	THE Subscriber, only Agent for Otis Madison, in the City of Baltimore, of	tution provides that "
merchants of the most favored friendly Pow- ors, and they shall not, in any way, be vexed		THE undersigned having pur	Do Cambric and furniture Dimity Jaytra	Co., Dusseldorf. J. H. Brinck	fers for sale the following BOOK and	duties shall be uniforn States," for the obvio
or molested. On both sides, travelling pass-		- chasod the new schooner	width and quality.) Ladies' corded skiwle	and the second se	SCALE:-	ting unequal taxation
ports shall be granted.	rive there by 5 o'clock P. M.	5	Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style)	William Troost Sim-	THE ART OF DELINEATING	clause would undoub
ARTICLE II.	Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge	Miss Hester Ann,	Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirt	ons, Eso, U. S. do Consul.	GARMENTS,	same rate of duty a same description of
The Sublime Porte may establish Shahben-	Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge Ferry at 8 past 5 P. M. or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by	and anostor mining	ings and sheetings	Bavaria, Mesara, Erizhnegar	Accompanied by the patent MATHEMAT.	made or acquired, pro
	19 o'clock P M on Thesdays and Saturdays	and repted the granary formerly used by th	Apron and furniture checks	& Schmid, Bank-	ICAL RULER, by, Otis Madison.	in the United States.
ica; and the Unit's States may appoint their citizens to be Consuls or Vice Consuls, at the	-leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sundays	the late Edward McDaniel, will run a freigh	Somer 14.4 white Manualles Chulte	ers, Augaburg,	The Subscriber deems it useless to say	uc industry, converte
connercial places in the dominions of the	and Wednesdays; leave Queenstown at 11 o'	packet between Skipton Landing and Balti	Russia and heavy 10.4 Barnsley sheetings and	Wurtemberg, Messrs. Stahl and Federer Stuttgard.	any thing more than mercly to ask the trade to examine it:-then if it be a thing desirable	facture, is subjected good reason can be a
Sectime Porte, where it shall be found needfu	Glock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 2	I more.	Licklenberge	Baden, Baron D'Eichthal, Carlsruhe	to have a plan of marking out Garments, which	domestic manufacture
to superintend the affairs of Commerce	The second s	i at any practication landing place on Scipton of	Soper, heavy plain and printed From Cloths	Sazony; C. F. Goebring,	by the same process and with equal accuracy	to the same rate of
These Consuls or Vice Consuls shall be fur- nished with Berats or Firmans; they shall en	P. M. same days.	I vy ye divers; and every exertion will be used	Do Wilton and Reussals Russ	Esq., U.S. Consul, Leipzig.	will apply to every form and fashion-and	manufactures, though
joy suitable distinction, and shall have neces	I are noin Camonage to Aunapons \$0,00	to give the fullest accommodation to those who may wish to employ us.	Green and black Worsted Fringe	Messre. Bassenge & Co., Bankers, Dresden.	which requires no other apparatus than a ra- ler twenty inches long and two inches wide	processes, are equally mestic industry; and
sary aid and protection.	" Easton " . 2,50 " Wye Mills '" 2,00	At the granary we keep always a large	Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds Super. English oil cloths, cotton Waddings	Hanover, Mr. Joseph Brrend, Hanover.	-and but two or three marks, except where	one, because it is obt
ARTICLE III.	I I Queenstown II 175			Brunswick, Messra Loobber	the shears arc to go. I say if such a prop	tion sol a loreign ex
American merchants established in the well	Broud Creek " 1,00	use of, who wish to haul down grain or thie	Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys. (for	Here & Rhine Mr. B. Kaula Durmdadt	be desirable. those who examine this wor	other, because it is n ted States, is in no
defended States of the Sublime Porte, for pur	The baggage at the risk of the owners	We will engage to attend to all and in air	I C would take the	Messra, Muller &	will probably purchase it. PRICE \$10.	unjust than it would t
poses of commerce, shall have liberty to em- ploy Sen Firs (brokers) of any nation or re-				Solloroun Manua	TAT TAT LIFE and	upon a domestic man
ligion, in like manner as merchants of other	A state of the sta	chase, on the best terms, one of the pacern	the City of Baltimore, if they would give him	Herse-Cassel, Pleiffer, Brothere, Cassel.	No. 40 Market street, betweep streets.	imported machinery same sort di manuta
friendly Powers; and they shall not be dis-	A. O. Wanted	always attending in person for the traisation	a call, as they will find as good an assortment	Herse-Cassel, Pleifler, Brothers, Cassel. Hanseatic Tonons, M.A. Roths- SFrankfort on child & Son SFrankfort on	Fredericktown'	mestic machinery.
turbed in their alleirs, nor shall they be treat- ed, in any way contrary to established usages.	a second s	TAMES DEDMIN	OI	child & Son, Frankfort on Hokars, the Mayne	Herald, Chestertown Teler the above four	merely formal; and the
American tessels arriving at, or departing	Applicants will leave their names	JOHN REDMAN.	DRY GOODS	D. Neu Alle, Mer-	I tern Shore Whig, will pupple to the onice -	wouldbe as effectuall
from, the ports of the Ohoman Empire, shall	and recommendations at this office.	JAMES G. ELMOTT.	in his store as in any in the city and as cheap	tens (: Co., do	times, and send their as for payment.	of uniformity as effect case as in the other.
not be subjected to greater visit, by the offi-	January 9.	Wye, Jan. 17	Baltimore, Feb. 4-7	Ernest (hwendler, Esq.,) S. Consul, do	feb 7	In fact, the most me
						A Law
Bridge and a state of the state of the	I all the second of the second of the	a state of the sta	The first and the state of		fri in the	Non and a start



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HILTs and ber sireets. dericktown and Eas-above four the office of

Is adopting a general system of ad valorent luties, the committee have been governed articles; perhaps live or ten times the amount. He not only gains, therefore, more than be loses, by the duties imposed upon imported articles, similar to his own manufactures, but brong objection that it levies the same tax on he gains more than he loses by the whole pro-articles of inferior quality, consumed by the tecting system considered in the aggregate. poorer classes, as it levies on similar articles of the very best quality and highest price, consumed almost exclusively by the morwealthy classes. While the poor man, for example, who consumes low priced French w i s, is made to pay 50 or 100 per cent of their value, the wealthy man pays only 25 or 50 per cent. on the value of the high priced 50 per cent, on the value of the high priced wines, which grafifies his taste for loxurious indulgence. The same remark is applicable to tea, coffee, sugar, not indeed to almost eve-ry article at present subject to a specific duty The other ground a preference for ad valo rem over specific subject to a specific duty the other ground a preference for ad valo rem over specific subject is the perpetual lettation in the trip of articles of the same isomination and quality. A fall in the price in article will increase the rate of taxation, contrary to the intension of the legislature.— There is thus a subject in subject is the course of events and the intension of the legislature.— There is thus a subject in subject is duty has which we have seen the enactments of Cour-gress iso entirely changed that is duty has welled up to the hundred per cent, which only 25 per cent, which only 25 per cent, which luty.

only 25 per cent, when originally impored. It remains for the completes to state the reasons which have induced them to provide that the same rate of duty shall be levied on all imported merchandise, with certain specified exceptions. As equality is durarsally recognized as the fundamental principle of just taxation, uniformity in the datas imposed is the most obvious rule by which the principle of just taxation, uniformity in the datas imposed is the most obvious rule by which the principle of just taxation provides that "all impost and because duties shall be uniform throughout the United States," for the obvious purpose of preventing unequal taxation. The spirit of the same rate of duty should be itaid upon the same description of productions, however made or acquired, provided they be consumed in the United States. If a product of domestic industry, converted into a foreign manu-The imported increasing of the intermediation of the intermediatin of the intermediation of the intermediat

hats or shoes, by taking up some other trade articles; perhaps live or ten times the amount. As the restriction imposed on the produc system, are not very inaccurately measured by the amount of the taxes levied upon the pro-This it is which constitutes the indissoluble ductions. And when the inequality of the government disbursements are added to the inbond of that great confederacy of interests which has become almost too strong for the government and the people united. If the nanufacturers and the producers of protected articles were all assembled in common coun cil and the question were submitted, whether of the Federal Government, are more than equal to the amount of taxes levied upon those all the protecting duties should be fifty or twelve and a half per cent. it is not to be doubted that the unanimous voice of the asmports, which are obtained in exchange for the three great agricultural staples of cotton, tooacco, and rice. That a duty upon an im-port is equivalent to the same amount of duty sembly would be in favor of the higher rate of This fact conclusively demonstrates upon the export which has been exchanged that the protected manufacturers, as an en the class, bear no portion of the burthen im-posed by the protecting duties, and, conse-quently, are entirely the tempted from all par-ticiphtron in one half of the federal taxes, while it is not pretended that they bear more for it, is but a self evident proposition, to all who correctly comprehend its import. The planter is as injuriously affected by the one duty as he would be by the other, without any reference whatever to his own consumption. Let it be supposed that two planters should each send a hundred bales of cotton to Europe than their equal proportion of the other half which is derived from articles not manufac

rured in the United States. Indeed it would not be extrawagant to say, that the protecting system affords a bounty to all the protected interests, considered in the aggregate, so large. these into the United States, exclusively for as to indemnify them, and more than inden as to indemnify them, and more than those unity them, for all the taxes they pay to the government. If, in the splendid career of modern improvements, political philosophy should make the blessed discovery of an ar-by which government could be carried on without money, and the system of foderal tax

uterly "insolutely abandoned. This Con-grass should adopt no half way measures, no tions of southern industry, are affected by the temporary expedients, but "reform it altoge-agency of indirect taxes, burthens imposed ther" "For incidental protection, resulting upon the planting States, by the protecting from a more system of revenue dates, of the i west rate, is fea ful odds against the plan ing States, and it is exceedingly doubtlu whether even that will not ultimately destroy the business of rearing staples for exporta equality of the contributions exceted by import duties, it may be confidently affirmed that the burthens imposed upon the planting States, by the taxation, prohibition, and disbursements showing forth the true relative operation of protecting or prohibitive duties, upon the dif-terent sovereign States of this "Federal U nion."

We will suppose that a number of cotton planters should form themselves into a com pany, for the purpose of exporting their cot ton to Europe, exchanging it for manufactures and importing these into the United States, with the view of selling them for the benefit with the view of selling them for the benefit of the company. When these manufactures should be or again into the port of Charleston or Savanaal the custom house officer would demand tory per cent. on their value before he would permit them to be landed and sold in the United States; and the company of —exchange them for manufactures, and bring these into the United States, exclusively for sale, and that one of them should pay an export duty of forty per cent. on the value of his cotton, as it went out, and the other, an import duty of forty per cent. upon the value of his manufactures as they came in. It is perfectly obvious, that each of them would obtain the same quantity of manufactures for his cotton in Europe, the same price for these manufactures in the U. States; and at the marturity of their bonds at the custom house; each of them would have to pay the same amount of duty to the government. Each would, therefore, realize the very same price for this fone who paid the duty upon his export, would sustain no heavier burthen than the other.—What is true of the comparative effect of import and export duties upon the producers of one million of bales.
Whather the duty be laid upon the export of the import, it is equally laud, in both care, upon the orgonize in of the upon the producers of one million of bales. -exchange them for manufactures, and bring

petrated under he perverted forms of legisla-tion. At is very apparent, that, in the case just stated, the burthen or injury inflicted upon the company of cotton planters, by the descrimina-ting tax levied upon their productions wouldfall upon them exclosively, as the producers and venders of imported manufactures; for we have supposed that they consumed no part of them; yet their burthen would be not very much less, if they consumed the whole; for nothing can be more certain, than that they would have to pay, out of their own pockets, the whole amount of the tax levied upon their productions, and yet obtain for them to high-er price than their rival producers, the world. in rival producers, the north trn manufacturers, would obtain for quantity of similar productions. Let it be supported that the souther roduced these roduce by the nun Mactures, which I

fer, the loss of one half of their capital. Even now it is only where the soil is very produc-tive, and the climate is very produc-tive, and the climate is very produc-tive, and the climate is very produc-tive and the climate is very produc-labor in the northern States. If any thing were w ning to contirm the argument which maintans that the protecting dutes are speci-tically taxes upon the productions of south ern labor, for the benefit o the nor bern capi tad, it would be fully subsided by the lact, of tal, it would be fully supplied by the fact, of this wast and almost incredible difference in the productiveness of agen mural labor in foreign manufcu es unde so high a de the productiveness of agrin itural labor in two portions of the same country. Nothing can be susceptible of clearer proof, than that if the soil and clima e of the northern States were as well adapted to the culture of cotton, as those of the southern States, it would not, and could not be cultivated there for less than the source of the southern States in the source of the southern States in the source of the southern States in the source of the source of the source of the southern States in the source of the southern States in the source of and could not be cultivated there for less than twenty cents a pound. In South Carolina and Georgia, it is usually estimated that one laborer will produce three bales of upland cotton, averaging three hundred pounds, which at tweaty cents a pound, would amount to one hundred and eighty dollars. At fifty cents a day, the wages of this laborer would amount to one hundred and eighty dollars. At fifty cents a day, the wages of this laborer would amount to one to at least one hundred and fifty dollars, leav-ing only thirty dollars to pay the interest on the capital invested in land, and the expense of management, and of furnishing borses, ag-ricultural implements, and all other necessary supplies. What then, would be the face of a norther a cotton planter, who paid fifty cents

To a the set of a base of the set of the set

they obtain for their staples, and w they make their purchases. The exchanges hie value of cotton 14, therefore, diministre about two cents in the pound, and this list the planter would sustain as a producer more by, even if he consumed no protected manu-factures, or similar foreign manufactures what

Letures, or similar foreign mature these man statutes, he pays an additional de y of some thing less than 20 per cent, a line of a dout the degree in which we have a exchangeable value of project the similar imported manufactures, 40 per cent duty. If the these anicles are trigge a projection as the oth-er classes, they bear their full share of the burthen imposed upon the consumption of the country, in addition to that which they exclu-sively bear in their character of producers. Sively bear in their character of producers. For the take of perspicuity, we have spo ken of the manufacturers on the one hand, and the pre-empty and the spectrum of the other, are the lands," appeared to protecting the spectrum of the ken of the

the protecting and peet of the fifty, may be be and miss of pur the Union may issue the planters and in the destroys the properties. one thousand assign and tran chase, or final in the name of act aforesaid APPROVED. in her

> neyed remark that a sin over a whole neighbor will be proportioned What then would the value of cotton the value of cotton the pound, and the 1000 of he cotton planters, con-

nd in the

increased six millions of dollars? iminished meome of all classes in ting States, resulting from that of the denotes we must add the increased cost of all domestic protected and similar imported inictures, which are consumed in those in speaking of that consumption, some agely supposed that it is confined ex-

cone-fifth part of the free white con-The planting States, in the aggrerate, undoubtedly, consume, in protected man Y is nearly equal to that of their exports. cannot be otherwise. What account can given of the proceeds of their exports if it be not so? In what way do they appropriate or expend them? 'The only unprotected articles which the planting States purchase from th other States, are live stock from the west, to the amount, probably, of three millions of dol lars, and unprotected articles frem the north to about half that amount; m king, in the whole, four millions and a haif of dollars . But these are not paid for out of the proceeds of the staples exported. The cotton alone which is sold to the northern manufacturers, to say nothing of rice, amounts to at least that sum.

And here we have another large addition to the borthens imposed by the protecting sys tem on the planting States. It has been seen that the price of cotton in the United States is diminished two cents a pound by that syst m Estimating the quantity of cotton sold to the northern manufacturers at only one hundred and fifty thousand bales, averaging boo pounds, the loss up a it will smount to nine hundred thousand domars; a loss to the planters, which is a clear gain to the manufacturers. It is thus apparent that the northern market, which ha been represented as creating an additional de mand for cotton, is nothing more than the sub stitution of an artificial and a bad market for a natural and a good one; and that the indemi ty which it has been supposed to afford to the cotton planters for their loss upon what they export, consists in the additional loss of near ly a million of doilars. If the protecting du ties were repealed, can it be doubted that an increased foreign demand would be produced for cotton to three times the extent that the domestic demand would be diminished? There is scarcely any lumit to the demand for our cotton i Europe, it we will freely take many factures in exchange for it. Let us suppose that the repeal of the protecting duties would cause an increased annual importation of for eign manufactures to the amount of ten mil ms of dollars, of which four millions would be of cotton manufactures. For the whole of this increased importation, cotion would be received creating an increased foreign demand for more than three hundred thousand bales. it the domestic demand for cotton would be initiaished, only, by the substitution of the our pullions of imported, for the same amount a domestic manufactures. And as the raw terial required for that quantity of manuectures would not, at the utmost, amount to more than one million of dollars, it follows that the domestic demand for raw cotton would be diminished about thirty three thousand bales only; and, consequently, the increased aggre-gate demand for cotton abroad and at home, a guid be two handred and sixty-seven thou-sand bales. This result will be fully underrectly or indirectly; and the allegation, that the repeal of the discriminating taxes upon imports would ruin the manufacturers, is an stood when we reflect, that it would be pro-duced by removing the heavy incumbrances of prohibitive duties, which now impedes and admission that they, in effect, receive those taxes. What right of the manufacturers would be violated by reducing the duties to a reve-nue scale? Would it be any thing more than the assumed right of taxing their fellow citiof prohibitive duties, which now impedes and shackles the intercourse of the planting States with their natural markets. The natural marwith their oatural markets. The natural mar-ket of all producers is that which will afford the best price, and largest demand for their productions. The people of the porth under-stand this perfectly well; and it is a remark, as frequent as it is just, that it is better for the farmer there to give a higher money price for manufactures to the domestic establishments, which will take the nonestic establishments, zens? How would the reduction of the duties isjure them? Could it, by human possibility, be in any other way, than by substituting some other productions of domestic industry, " the protected manufactures? And can d, doubted, that the producers of the substi-inted articles have a natural, unalignable, and which will take the productions of his farm in exchange, than to obtain these manufactures at a much lower rate from the foreign estabthe restoration of their right so to introduce and use them, as the manufacturers can pos-rived all their exclusion. "In conclusion, the continuites will present, in a few words, the estimate they have form-ed of the positive burthens and benefits imlishments, which will take scarcely any thing he has to give. A new demand, and almost a new value. Is created for his productions, hy the domestic factories, and while he gives, nominally more for manufactures, he gives re ally, much less. And it is strange that i should not be perceived, that what is true of the northern farmers, is equally true of the southern planters. The European manufac-tories furnish the natural market for the latter, for the same reason precisely that the norther for the same reason precisely that the northern minufactories furnish the natural market for the former. That reason is, because the Eu-ropean manufactories will take, in exchange for their manufactures, nine hundred thougand bales of cotton, which the northern manufac. bales of cotton, which the northern manufac-tories will not, and cannot take. It is, there-fore, in all respects as unjust and tyranoical, to obstruct or impede the free intercourse of the southern planters with their natural mar-fiets abroad, as it would be to obstruct or im-pede, in like manner, the free intercourse of the northern farmers, with their natural mar-kets, the domestic manufactories. If Congress should cutifely, repeal the du-ties upon imported manufactures, and levy an excise duty upon domestic manufactures, equil-to that which is now faid upon those imported. to that which is now laid upon those i it would be nothing more than returning to the lips of the northern manufact their associates, the poisoned chalics

19 6

Woo will now step further. It will not be denied the of the south, he south have ecturing States produce a larger a of protected manufactures than will eq of the south have bile those of the indiction of protected manufactures than will equal the amount consumed by their entire population, of protected rival foreign manufactures. Viewing the manufacturing States, therefore, as a consolidated community, the aggregate amount of the burthens imposed upon them by the whole protecting system, is not equal to the amount of the bounties conferred upon them by that system; a fact which fully ex-plains, what to many scenes to be unsecurity of yet inished the exposition ied on the planting States by system, taken in connexion rations of the Government can be formed of the oppea-

ideral Government upon which does not add to the lains, what to many scems to be unaccou ble-the untiring perseverance and increasing unanimity with which the protecting system, in all its branches, is maintained by those States. quality of its exactions, the still greater ine the federal revenue from cotton and rice a-Regarding the protecting system, therefore, as t operates both upon production and consump-tion, it imposes no burthen at all upon the manufacturing States, considered as one en-

of the lederal revenue from cotton and rice a-lone—the productions of one fifth part of the federal population—would be, in fiself, suffi-ciently oppressive; but to levy this most un-equal contribution in that part of the Union where it and Anti-actures are produced, and entering and the transform that part where ferican mercha and annuactores are roductions of the Su due cate the burthen, where it and a substitution of the gene-but they shall not ton which have silently Power, nor shall ustill courspreading, the vessels of other passeth. To sum up and the vessels of rable giverances of the sou-suls, and Vice single phrase, they are re-shall not proter worst condition of colonial also of the Subariff States. They are pro-er suffer a depreducing their productions tire community. The operation of this system upon the south consume as largely of articles affected by the protecting duties, as any of the other Slates; protecting duties, as any of the other Sates; and consequently bear their due proportion of the burthens imposed by those duties in the consumption of the country. But the whole of the burthen which these duties impose upon production. production, falls almost exclusively upon the planting States, through their produtions, for the same reason, and to at least the same ex-

Design and the st

er suffer a depropanging their productions the best i agreed to by sive customers on earth, under ARTICLE VI. 19 per cent. on their value, for war of the two exchanges with pelling them we towards. tent, that they operate as bounties to the rival pelling them war of the two exchanges with the volume worst is towards in the world. In other words, they ship schibited, under the penalty stated, if al us ding with all parts of the worl but they shufacturing States, pre-cisely as the British American colonies were prohibited from trading with all parts of the world but the mother country. The princi ple of the prohibition is strictly both cases, and we have only t identical i to substitute "monulacturing States" for "mother country, and "southern States" for "American colo nies," to have the story of the wrongs and oppressions of our common ancestors, literal transferred to a portion of their posterity n point of fact, however, there is king difference: The colonial restrictions of our aucestors were atmost purely nominal, because the mother country afforded them the best market in the world, both for their sales and purchases. The very reverse of this is six millions. But as the value of the true as it regards the restrictions imposed tobacco, and rice, consuced in the upon the trade of the southern States, The markets from which those restrictions are inexported, an additional burthen of upwards o tended to exclude them, are the very best in a million of dollars, is, in this way, imposed up the world, while that to which they are intended to confine them, is decidedly the worst .-Conclusive proof of this is found in the fact, that they still continue to trade to the proscribed ted manufacturers. It thus appears that the markets, paying the heavy penalty, rather than tride with the manufacturing States without paying any penalty at all. Regarding the protecting duties in the light of times and forleitures for violating this new code of colonial restrictions, we have only to see the revenue derived from this source squandered in improvements, and other forms of expenditure, in the favored region, to have a per feet picture of Rome and Italy, flourishing in

bloated prosperity upon the plunder of the subject provinces. In confirmation of the views here presented

es imposed upon consumption, also sustain a all the phenomena exclusited in the manufac turing States, will be found, equally will those exhibition in the planting States, to peculiar burthen upon their productive indus those exhibition in the planting States, to ear already stated that these States annuity sen to the planting States, live stock to the amoun ties are specific and ruinous taxes on the in of three millions of dollars; and it cannot be reasonably doubted, that if the planting States dustry of the south, and sustaining bountie to the industry of the north. With a very small share of the natural advantages enjoye enjoyed a free trade, the vast increase which i by the planting States, the manufacturing would produce in the income and prosperity of the planters, would enable them to purcha e double the amount of live stock, thick they States are every where covered with monu ments and evidences of a thriving and prospe rous industry, which has scarcely any parailel, now purchase from the western States, and to shile the f per are equally covere

ed to lay this motion on the table; lost, Yeas 92, Nays 107. Mr. Patton moved to amend the motion by substituting 50,000 for 47,700; returned the following answer: 92, Nays 107. Mr. Patton moved to amend the motion by substituting 50,000 for 47,700; lost, Yeas 56, Nays 142. Mr. Boan proposed 49,000; Mr. Gooke, of Ohio, 48,500; Mr. Wilde, 60,000; and Mr. Heister, 51,000-im licu of 47,700. These amendmentss were se verally negatived by decided majorities. The uestion was then taken on Mr. Polk's motion recommit, with instructions, and carried in the affirmative-Yeas 104, Nays 91. The House then adjourned.

House then adjourned. Thursday, Feb. 16. In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted on Monday, by Mr. Benton, direct-ing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform e Senate, whether the orders issued by the United States Bank, are received by the revenue officers, and by whose order, was agreed to. The joint resolution from the House, laid on the table on Monday, inviting Mr.

Carroll and others to attend the coremonie ern or planting States, is almost precisely the reverse of what it is upon the northern or of the 22d, was, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, taken up, and after some discussion, the following substitute, offered by Mr. Forsyth, was nanufacturing States. The former certainly adopted: Resolved, That the President of the United

States be requested to superintend the deposit of the remains of George Washington, in the place which has been selected for that pur

pose, on the 22d Feb. inst. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Grundy spoke in opposition to it about two hours, when, not having concluded, he gave way to a motion for adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Washington, from the Committee on the Dis trict of Columbia, reported a bill to provide productions of the manufacturing States. It is scarcely a possible supposition, that discrimi-nating taxes levied upon the productions of the for the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue planting States, can diminish the exchangeable supplying the Public Buildings with water, and for flagging the Public Walks westward ly of the Capitol.—Mr. Polk, from the Select value of those productions, less than they increase the exchangeable value of the rival productions of the manufacturing States. The former result is both the cause and measure of Committee, to whom was re-committed the bill for the Apportionment of Representatives the latter. The lowest estimate that can bereawith instructions to fix the ratio at 47.700. sonably made of the diminution produced in the made a report in obedience to an order of the House. Mr. Carson moved to amend the a exchangeable value of the southern staples of expor ation, is 20 per cent. or one half a the mendment by substituting 44,200 for 47,700 protecting duty imposed upon their conversion into manufactures, by the foreign exchange Mr Slade proposed 46,400, Mr L. Condict 44,500, Mr. Vance 47,000, 48,500, and 5-000, Mr. Kerr 44,999, Mr. Howard 42,000, It is believed to be, in point of fact, much greater. But even according to this estimate Mr. Hunt 46,500, and Mr. Rencher 53,000. the specific and exclusive burthen imposed up These propositions were severally rejected by on the exports of the planting States would large majorities. The question was then ta seven millions of coll irs, Assuming that their exports amount to thirly five millions, and that ken on concurring in the report of the Committee, which was decided in the attirmative imposed upon cotion and rice alone, would be -Yeas 119, Nays 75. The other parts of the bill were then made to conform to the ratio of 47,700; and the bill was ordered to be ennited States is as much diminished as that wich

47,700; and the bill grossed for a third reading. Friday, Feb. 17, In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted on Wednesday, by Mr. Homeson these productions; of which sum, uine hun-dred thousand dollars, as has been herebfore shown is an exclusive burthen upon the extlor the first calling for information as to the cau planters, for the exclu-ive benefit of the potec ses of the delay in the preparation of the fannual commercial statements; and the second enquiring why the answer to the resolution of people of the planting States, sustain as an nual uncompensated burthen of at least eight millions of dollars, in addition to the birthen the 22d of December, respecting the trade between the United States and the British Col which they bear, in common with the pople of the other States, as consumers of imported onies, had not been made-were taken up for consideration. After some discussion, a mo and protected articles, and this burthen & reution to lay the first resolution on the table was dered dmost doubly injurious to the planting, negatived by the casting vote of the Chair, & the second was laid on the table. The first and beneficial to the manufacturing States by the inequality of its disbursement. The western States, while they erive scarcely any advantage from the proteting resolution, a ter further discussion, was adop-

ted. The Vice President communicated the correspondence between the Presiding Officers system and bear their due proportion of the tax of the two Houses, and the representatives of the Washington family, relative to applica tion made to the latter for the remains of George Washington and Martha Washington Mr. Clay s resolution, proposing a machica-tion of the Tariff, was taken up; and Mr Grundy concluded his speech in opposition to it .- Mr. Ewing is entitled to the floor of this lay. In the House of Representatives, the Sper

ker laid before the House a correspondence be tween the President of the Senate & the Spea ker of the House, and Mr. John A. Washingon, the proprietor of the Mount

Arlington House, 2

Tuesday Night, Feb. 14th, 1 Gentlemen—The letter for have done me the honor to write to me, requesting my con-sent to the removal of the remains of my ven-erable grant parents, from their pre-int reat-ing place, to the Capitol, I have this me-ment received. I give my most heartly an sent to the removal of the remains, after the

sent to the removal of the remains, after the moment upon the approaching consumma-tion of a great act of National gratitude. I have the honor to be, With perfect respect, gentlement, Your obedient servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON P. CUSTIS. To the Hen. J. C. Calhoun, Vice President &

To the Hen. J. C. Calhoun, Vice President & ANDREW STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The bill for the apportionment of Represen-tatives was passed, yeas, 130, nays 55. A message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of the remo-val of the Iudians beyond the Mississippi, ac-companied by a report from the Secretary of War, giving an outline of the progress already made in the work, an what remains to be done, &c. &c. The to for the adjustment of the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, was after some de bate ordered to the engrossed for a third rea-

do of the claims of it. State of South Carolina against the United States, was after some di-te based of the State of South Carolina against the United States, was after some of the setter hand. We was after the Stand based of the state of the state of the setter hand. We was at the the Stand based of the setter hand the setter hand the setter hand at the set of the setter hand at the set of the setter hand at the setter hand

and the four appropriation bills mention our analysis of yesterday, were passed, Fy for carrying the great and revolution as constitutional project for the restoration of the representative privileges of England. Som Peers will be created immediately: the rest is and soldiers, whose property was destroyed by fire at Fort Delaware. The resolution direct ting the President of her Linned States to pro-cure the execution of the Linned States to pro-cure the execution of the England and the England of the Capitol was sgreed to; Yeas 114, Nays 50. At an early hour the House went into Commutee of the Whole upon the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur, et al. A pro-

benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur, et al. A pro-longed discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Carson, Tracy. Crane, Mublenberg, Hoff-man, Pearce, McDuitie, Suther and, E Everett, Kerr and Cambreleng, par-icipated. At four o'clock the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted, and the House adjourned. Tuesday, Feb. 21. The Senate, yesterday, spent about one hour in the consideration of Executive Busi-ness; after which, Mr Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Ewing resumed, and con cluded his remarks in its support. Mr. Miller has the floor for this day In the House of Representatives, numerous etitions and memorials were presented and ry unusual manner. There must be something referred. Mr. Thompson of Georgia, from very important on hand to occasion all this the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bustle. Several Cabinet couriers went across bill to authorize and require the proper acthe Channel on Saturday, and five more fol-lowed on Sunday. Indeed, so urgent were the despatches of Prince Lieven, that on Saturcounting officers of the Treasury to audit and settle the clams of citizeus of the State of Georgia, against the Creek tribe of Indians, Georgia, against the Creek tribe of Indians, for depredations commitses, between the years 1826 and 1830. Mr. & store, from the Committee on Military Atlars, reported a bill to authorize the Sr. of War, to re-lease the title of the United States to the life of Fort Gosport in the So. of New York, A jour resolution was idopted for an allourn-ment of the two Houses, from the 21s to the 23d inst. Several private bills were based want it o-morrow. Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1832. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Chambers sub-mitted a resolution, amending the rules of the Senate, by providing that the special order shall not be called up till two o'clock, instead of one. The Appropriation bills, 'received. day the Russian messenger crossed the Chanfor depredations committee the ween the years 1826 and 1830. Mr. ht withon, from the Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1832. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Chambers sub-mitted a resolution, amending the rules of the Senate, by providing that the special order shall not be called up till two o'clock, instead of one. The Appropriation bills, received from the House, on Monday, were passed...... Some private bills were matured. At one o'-clock, Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Miller spoke two bours in opposition to it, when he gave way to'n motion to adjourn. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Irvin, from the Committee on the Public Lands, re-ported a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The House proceeded to the consider-Northern Powers into her views, which no loubt France foresees .- (Sun.) "An extraordinary Courier arrived at M. Falck's, the Ambassador from the Nether-Faick's, the Amoassador from the Nethel-lands, late on Saturday night, from the Hague. Baron Zuylon de Nyevelt, the Netherlands Minister, on a special mission, visited M. Falck at an early hour yesterday, and they were closely engaged for a considerable time." The Lord Chancellor has been confined with Union. The House proceeded to the con Union. The House proceeded to the consider-ation of the resolution proposed by Mr. Ever-ett, (as modified by the mover,) calling on the President for part of the Treaty concluded with the Chickaraw tribe of Indians in the year 1830, Sc. Mr. Everett again modified his resolution, directing the Committee on the Public Lands, to chicit the information, which slight attack of the English cholera. The Cholera.—'The following is the report of the cholera received to-day, dated Jan. 8. New cases. Recovered. Died. Remaining Newcastle 29 24 9 99 Gateshead North Shields ? 1 The resolution, thus modified, was agreed to, Yeas 92, Nays 77. At an early hour the House adjourned over to Thursday. & Tynemouth S Houghton, &c Haddington The following is the two days' report of the cholera cases received to day, Jan. 9:-Sunderland VERY LATE FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Albany, Hawkins at New York from Havre, sailed on the 14th of Janu ary. By this arrival, the editors of the Com-Newcastle Gateshead Northshields mercial Advertiser have received files of Par-is papers to the 13th inclusive, with commer-& Tynemouth 5 2 Houghton, is papers to the 13th inclusive, with commer-cial letters, &c. 'These papers contain Lon-don dates of the 11th January. 'WAR BUNDES - The reports which were circulated with avidity by the and ministerial or war party, that not only Russis, but Prussis and Austria would refuse to sanction the arti-cles of peace between Belgium and Holland, as dictated by the Conference at London, Lilton, &c. Haddington { 13 and vicinity [We find no official statements of the pregress of the Cholera in Great Britain.] The Pearl sloop of war, Gt ain Brough ton, arrived on Wednesday my the Western Islands, which she left che 26th Dec

ins off continued to be rife in Paris. The London Courier of the 9th, has the following para

Our readers will recollect that, about a forthight ago, we stated that the influence of Rushat acrises doubts were entertained of the ra-tification of the Treaty of Peace between B()gium and Holland, agreed upon by the Coned on the subject, and that if the ratification should arrive either from Prussia or Austria, it will be subject to so many alterations as to render it necessary to go through the whole affair de novo. Indeed, it is confidently stated that there will be no ratification before the time fixed upon by the Protocol at the latest peri-

od, viz: the 15th instant. With respect to the modifications which With respect to the modifications which are spoken of as the basis upon which Aus-tria and Prussia would be disposed to ratify, it is said that a clause must be added, 'modifying the 9th article, relative to the navigation of the Dutch waters, rivers and canals by the Belgians, and that a declaration must be made defining the navigation of the Meuse, where it passes through the town and fortress of Madelicht, so as to prevent future disputes... the object of these modifications being to res-pect the rights and discrinity of the King of the Netherlands. We that also, that Austria and Prussia decline to guarantee the annual payment by Belgium of the eight millions four bundred thousand guilders as their portion of

The King will create as many freers as are, or as circumstances may device to be, necess-ry for carrying the great sail revolution and constitutional project for the restoration the representative privileges of England. See Peers will be created immediately: the rest a short time. The Bill must pass, and the aris tocracy shall be aved in spit of themselve. To on the other hand, the Dabe of the same day, (even int) as an

arise from the signification a (Renewed laughter, and crie tres of, Why, that is what Peers to be created, and that it is definitely fixed at 45 or 50. Among others, Lord Dun-raven, Lord Gormanstown, (an Irish Cathopeating every day for the (continued M. Mauguin) the insisted upon the expression lic,) Lord Lismore, and Lord Rosmore, led to the belief of its formin Irishmen, are mentioned. These nominat the Opposition would not h are made to allay somewhat, the jealousies of anxiety to repel it." the Irish. The rest of the new creation will An extraordinary courier tersburgh by the Spanish A consist of English Peers and some Scotch ones. LONDON, January 10. "There has not been so much real stirin sia, arrived yesterday at Pa es of which he is the bear the political circles for several years past as the highest importance, a within the last few days. Cabinet couriers bassador sent off an extra have been crossing and re-crossing the Chan-Russia a few minutes after PORTUG nel, and flying about in all directions in a ve-

Globe.

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New cases. Recovered. Died. Remaining

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\$ 10

that time the greatest enthus among the Portuguese, who 10.000 effective men, well a ined, and anxious only for v them to Lisbon, where the should be able effectually to imate rights of Donna Maria itimate rights of Domain Mark t of December, a plot was yal, which had been for med a lites there, the object of whi the Authorities in behalf een. It was the intention of s to have assassinated all I'we or three of the ring leaders and several civilians had been th on. — Hampshire, Telegraph. IRELAND. The Protestants and Orange

The Protestants and Orange. nore been roused into action b of O'Connell and his supporters sures in contemplation by the with respect to Ireland. A gr with respect to Ireland. A gr meeting had been held at Down Earl of Roden, presided. The cently been elected a member Lodge, and he was received in One hundred and fifty Orange bled on the occasion, and esco ship into the town. The spece animated, and there appeared gest feeling to preserve the Pr in Ireland, and to prevent for sions to the Catholica. A great Profestant Meeting been held at Armagh. There tendance collected, from not la miles round. The speeches w al topics.

al topica. The London papers ridicula

puties for their sensitivenes "subjects," as applied to the the people and the base bur of the depu-gainst its use. Generall thers who were not pu have writte A TT L e of the onstitue

m and M ons of Olmutz. The disappe of the Treasury Ace of M. France, p arm on the 10 Exshange. A place, but the amount of the d geable to M. Kesnir not being first anticipated, the fur

> CHAMBER OF DEL SITTIN

The Bill authorising \$0,00 the class of 1831, to be called vice, was adopted without disc jetity of 220 against 5. Sitting of Jan. 9.-In a deb

Sitting of Jan. 9.—In a deb of no interest to our readers,— M. Mauguin, insisted on the sity of economy, minintaining the grandeur of France that the Throne consisted. "Yes at France be grand, and the I be the first—"" Here the voice of the orab a shouts of laughter from the gled with the gries of, "WI King of France, to you?". M. Mauguin- (At least I ed of having employed the e of France" in a written disco My Levallout—"Nor are

M. Levailiant-"Nor ara much greater fault of attempt M. Mauguin-"At any ra

sions have no importance in t

ancholy memorials of thrilless toil, impover shment, and ruin.

ished demand for their productions, and con sequent diminution of their price, in addition It is impossible that these phenomena ca to the taxes they pay as consumers; and for xist without cause, and no known cause so naturally accounts for them as the unequal which they receive scarcely any indemnifica action of the government. The most intellition from the protecting system. This is par gent advocates of the manufacturers allege. ticularly the case with Kentucky. It would hat the repeal of the protecting duties would seem to be almost a suicidal policy in that State, to tax the productions and diminish the produce a scene of desolation in the manufacuring States, as striking as that which is now ncomes, of her best customers, in order to give a preference to the productions, and to inexhibited in the planting States. This is rease the incomes, of those who will purchase distinct admission of all that the committee scarcely any thing she has to sell. Notwith standing the existing restrictions, h w small a portion of the productions of that State, find a have said of the unequal operation of the pro ecting duties. Congress has no alchemi owers, and certainly has not yet discovered market in the manufacturing States; in comhe philosopher's stone. Its taxation cannot. parison with the demand for them in the plan herefore, diffuse wealth over one part of the ting States. Upon the whole, then, the protecting sys Union, without taking it from another. And however disguised and complicated the pro-

cess by which the transfer is made, no degree tem is atterly rainous to the planting States of pecuniary prosperity can be communicated to the manufacturing States, by taxing the riinjurious to the western States, and exclusively beneficial to the manufacturing States, as ought to be abandoned with all corvenient and val productions of the exporting States, with out dimmishing, in an equal or greater degree, racticable despatch, upon every principle the wealth of the latter. In a pecuniary point ustice, patriotism, and sound policy. of view, most assuredly, taxation can only a blessing to those who receive the taxes, di-

TWENTY SECOND COMPRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Weinesday, Feb. 15, 1832

The Senate yesterday resumed the consid eration of Mr. Clay's resolution, and Mr. Ty er concluded his speech in opposition to Mr. Knight followed on the other side, and spoke about an hour. Mr. Grundy expressed his intention of addressing the Senate to day on the subject. The joint resolution form the House, inviting certain individuals therein named to be present at the commemoration of the 22d iast, was laid on the table, with the understanding that the joint committee of ar-rangements should invite the presence of any ersons, at their discretion. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Jarvis

onstitutional right to introduce and use them, ad that mey will be as much benefitted by from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a resolution directing the Clerk of th House to procure the execution of a full length portrait of Gen. WASHINGTON to be placed in the Hall of Representatives. If Jarvis, from the same Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the President of the United States out of the mative burgens and benefits im-posed and conferred by the protecting system upon the three great goographical divisions of the Union, the northern, the Southern, and the western States. So far as the protecting to procure the execution, in marble, of a full length pedestrian statue of Washington, to be placed in the centre of the Rotunda of the futies operate merely as taxes upon consump tion, there can be no great inequality in the burthens they impose upon the different por-tions of the Union, and whatever inequality Capitol. On motion of Mr. Adair, a joint res olution was adopted, inviting the President of the United States, the Heads of Departments, James Madison, Charles Carroll of Carrollton. here may be, as it is founded upon a larger the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the family relatives of George consumption, it may be fairly presumed to be accompanied by a corresponding ability to consume. But regarding the protecting du-ties as taxes—discriminating and partial (ax-es—upon production, there is nothing but ine-quality in their operation. As the committee have already stated, the protected manufactur-ers do not bear any part of the burthen im posed upon the community by the enhanced price of their own productions. On the con-trary, as most of them sell those productions, foreign and domestic, enhanced in their price by amport drives, it follows, that the bounties they receive on their production, are much greater than the taxes they pay on their cononsumption, it may be fairly presumed to be ted States, and the family relatives of George Washington, to attend the funeral obsequies contemplated on the 22d inst. On motion of Mr. Bates, of Maine, a joint resolution was a-dopted, directing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representa-tives to make application to the relatives for the remains of Mrs. Martha Washington, to be interred in the Capitol with those of her late consort, on the 22d inst. The House re-late consort, on the 22d inst. umed the consideration of the Apperticence All. The motion of Mr. Eraon, of Maine, the full by substituting 44,300 for the full by substituting 44,300 for the ratio, was agreed to -Yeas 30. Mr. Pols movad to recommit a Select Committee; with instruction

tter prices for it. To this extent, tate, and Mr. George W. P. Custis, on the western States sustain an injury in the dimir subject of the removal for interment in the Capitol on the 22d instant, the remains of General Washington and his consort, Martha Washington, which is as follows: REMAINS OF WASHINGTON.

The Speaker laid before the House, the allowing correspondence, on the subject of the ceremonies proposed on the Centennia Birth Day of George Washington. Washington, 14th Feb. 1832.

SiR-The Senate and House of Represen atives have passed a joint Resolution to Cele prate the Centennial Birth day of George Vashington, authorising the President of the enate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to make application to you for his emains, to be removed and deposited in the Capitol at Washington, in conformity with the resolution of Congress of the 24th December 1799.

They have passed another Joint Resolution uthorising us to make application to you and o Mr. George Wasnington Park Custis, for the remains of Martha Washington, to be removed and deposited at the same time with those of her late consort, George Washing We herwith enclose copies of these resolu

ions, and in the discharge of the duty impos ed on us, have to request that you would give us as early an answer to this application as may be practicable. We have the honor to be

With great respet Your obedient servant.

JOHN C. CALHOUN. ANDREW STEVENSON. Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON, Mount Ver-

Mount Vernon, 15 Feb. 1832. To the Honorable the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives: Gentlemen-I have to acknowledge the re eipt of your letter and the resolutions of Concress to carry into complete effect that which was adopted in December 1799, for the remo val of the remains of General Washington . the seat of Government. I have received with profound sensibility he expression of the desire of Congress, r presenting the whole nation, to have the cus relative & the struggle which it has produced in my mind, between a sense of duty to the highest authorities of my country and private feelings, h is been greatly embarrassing. But when I recollect that his will, in respect to the isposition of his remains, has been recently arried into full effect, and that they now reiose in perfect tranquility, surrounded by those

of other endeared members of the family. I hope Congress will do justice to the mouves which seem to me to require that I should no msent to their separation.

I pray you, gentlemen, to communicate the sentiments and teerings to Congress, with the grateful acknowledgement of the whole of the relatives of my grand uncle, for the dis tinguished honor which was intended to his mory; and accept for yourselves assuran: of my gratitude and esteem.

(SIGNED) JOHN A. WASHINGTON. A similar letter was addressed by the presi-ding officers of the two houses, to Geo. W. P.

The London Courier t posal has been made to a Portugal by Conference It is stated that the Ar It is stated that the An presented to Don Miguel to reparations required by the spirit of insame obstime Portuguese Cabinet is so notwithstanding the recen-ceived from Lagland and by refuses the satisfaction content.

HOLLAND AND In regard to the Holland the Courier of the 11th s We stated "We stated yesterday been made that the period of ratifications of the should be prolonged. Y add that the prolongatio the 15th instant, is at leas able considering the dist and Berlin that this pol ted."

MARYLAND L

HOUSE OF DELEGA Mr. Carmichael pres sundry citizens of Quee ing the passage of an company under the nat creek company; which to the committee on in On motion by Mr. J. up for consideration, t entitled, An act to r clerk of the county co for Frederick county. read the second time,

ence of both Houses. this session, from No.

Mr. Brawner rose announcing the death submitted the follow By the I

Resolved, That the are penetrated with t oss of John Edeler Charles county; that remembrance for his eminent public usefs with his bere licting dispensail Resolved, That as tem anemory, they w rier of a crape on the d have builder of the ald have

that time the greatest enthusiasm prevail-among the Portuguese, who asserted they ad 10,000 effective men, well armed and dis iplined, and anxious only for vessels to con-ey them to Lisbon, where they doubted not hey should be able effectually to reinstate the gitimate rights of Donna Maria. In the early part of December, a plot was discovered at ayal, which had been formed umong the Miart of Decimal and Decimal among the Mi-agail, which had been formed among the Mi-agelites there, the object of which was to up-the Authorities in behalf of the young useen. It was the intention of the couspira-has to have assassinated all the English. We or three of the ring leaders had been shot, and several civilians had been thrown into pri-on. -Hampshire Telegraph. How of the forego-ing resolutions to the family of the forego-the by special order, and unanimously assente to. In pursuance of the above resolutions, the speaker appointed Messrs. Brawner, Turner, of Charles, Heard, Willson, of Montgomery. Carmichael, and Cottman, the committee of arrangement. n. -Hampshire Telegraph. IRELAND.

The Protestants and Orangemen have once more been roused into action by the conduct of O'Connell and his supporters, and the mea-sures in contemplation by the Government with respect to Ireland. A great Protestant meeting had been held at Down, at which the Earl of Roden, presided. The Earl had re-rently been elected a member of an Orange. ently been elected a member of an Orange odge, and he was received in great state.-

Lodge, and he was received in great state.— One hundred and fifty Orange Lodges assem-bled on the occasion, and escorted his Lord-ship into the town. The speeches wore vary animated, and there appeared to be the stron-gest feeling to preserve the Protestant cause in Ireland, and to prevent for further conces-sions to the Catholics. A great Protestant Meeting had likewise been held at Armagh. There was a large at-tendance collected, from not less than twenty miles round. The speeches ware on the usu-al topics.

The London papers ridicule the anh De The London papers ridicule the meh De-puties for their sensitivaness in to the word "subjects," is applied to the relations between the people and a Calcon of the bundred and "bur of the deputies of the bundred and "bur of the deputies of the calcon of the six others who were not present of the six and "guestion have written of the principles" Wax the press four assent of Gen. Laforence, aranty" A STREET ALL GOOD or Gon, Lafayette, hus reci a son of M. Bureau de B ral's former colleagues in bo was commed rg, in the prosista-

him and M d him and M. designed about the bourg, in the present-re" The disappenet on of M. Kesner, a Cashiered, of the Treasury ... France, produced great a stal larm on the 10% of January in the Park Stock Exchange. A depression in the funds took place, but the amount of the defalcation chan-geable to M. Kesnir not being so great as was it first anticipated, the funds rose the next T first anticipated, the funds rose the next

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SITTING OF JAN. 7. The Bill authorising \$0,000 conscripts of the class of 1831, to be called into active service, was adopted without discussion by a ma Sitting of Jan. 9.- In a debate on a subject

Sitting of Jaa. 9.—In a debate on a subject of no interest to our readers.— M. Mauguin, insisted on the absolute neces-sity of economy, mututaining that it was in the grandeur of France that the real dignity of the Throne consisted. "Tes," continued he et France be grand, and the King of France II be the first.—." Here the voice of the orator was drowned schouts of lauthter from the Operator

h shouts of laughter from the Centres, min-led with the gries of, "What' you say the

king of France, to you?" M. Mauguin-fAi least I cannot be accus-ed of having employed the expression "King of France" in a written discourse. M. Levallont-"Nor are you guilty of the much greater fault of attempting to justify it." M. Mauguin-At any rate these expres-ions have a properties in them exacut that

sions have no importance in them, except what arise from the signification attached to them. (Renewed laughter, and cries from the Centres of, Why, that is what we have been repeating every day for the last week.) If (continued M. Mauguin) the ministry had not insisted upon the expression in a manner which led to the belief of its forming part of a system, the Opposition would not have shown so much not calling him to the field, in the circumanxiety to repel it."

An extraordinary courier, sent from St. Pe-

ordered, that Messrs. O rell, Hardcastle and Jones, of Caroline, report the same.
 Mr. Thomas, of Queen Annes, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be satisfied. An ast to regulate the election of clerk of the county court, and Register of Wills of Queen Ann's county; ordered, that Messrs. Thomas, of Queen Anne's, Roberts, and Carmichael, ro-port the same.
 Mr. Teackle, from the joint committee on the library, reported a bill, Hitled, An act to provide for the making of a map of the state of Maryland,& of each of the counties thereof;

provide for the making of a map of the state of Maryland,& of each of the counties thereof; And Mr. Johnson, of the committee on inter-nal improvement, reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Cecil County Hail Road Company. Which were read.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAN MORNING, FEB. 28, 1832.

What we have stated as to Mr. Clement's "knowledge of Mr. Van Buren, and the cir." "constances under which he became the de-"constances under which he became the de-"constances under which he became the de-"constances under which he became the de-"pository of Mr. Van Buren, and the cir." "constances under which he became the de-"pository of Mr. Van Buren's confidence, we have from two Members of Congress from "this State, whose veracity never has been "the following statement, for the truth of "the following statement, for the truth of "the following statement, for the appear-"the following statement informed the gentlemen re-"forred to, some days previous to the appear-"ance of his letter, that be had been engaged to edit a pewspaper, in the State of Missis "sippi, by Mr. Poindexter of that State and "Mr. Moore of Alabama: that Mr. Poindexter York; that he even suff hence to offer of pecu-niary assistance, from Sent Whe Poindexter and Moore, to induce him to jato or represen-tations to these gentlemen, store annuted by facts, no man can doubt: beernment to offer of pecuniary assistance, was in conderation of the disclosures, we think the fact will not

warrant the belief. The stand taken by these high blooded Southerns, viz., that a man shall not only speak well, but actually think well of them, is one which the common sense of the community will not sustain.

The correspondence between Messrs, Poindexter and Hoffman we have copied; it will put the public in possession of the facts, sufficient to give them a fair understanding of the subject.

Mr. Bergen, who was also called on by these gentlemen for satisfaction, disavows any agency in procuring the offensive publication in the N. York Courier and Dequirer, but at the same time asserts that the conversation did take place; that he had repeated the conversation, and leaves the public to draw their own conclusions. This answer it seems was not satisfactory to either of the honorable Senators, but further satisfaction being refused them by Mr. Bergen, they find an excuse for stance of his employing Mr. Webb, the Edi- These declarations, except the fact last stated, nquirer, as h alledging that Mr. Webb is not a gentlemen. This is the result. Mr. Hoffman was chalenged because he would not disavow his be-Mr. Bergen they refuse to challenge, because pose is the pink of honorable bearing.

you an opportunity to avow, or disavow, all you an opportunity to avow, or disavow, all participation in this transaction; and to make auch other explanations, as may be deemed proper on the occasion, by my friend Col. Da-vis of South Carolina; who has full power to act for me in this matter. Your prompt and explicit response to this note is confidently ex-pected, and it will give me pleasure if it should render any further proceeding unnecessary. I have the bonor to be, with great respect, Your obsdient servant

your obedient servant, GEO. POINDEXTER. Hon. Michael Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman to Mr. Poindexter. Washington City, Feb. 16, 1832. Sir-Your note of yesterday was handed to ne in the House of Representatives, and I reply to it as promptly as other and prior en-gagements, which I could not postpone, will permit.

I have looked into the New York Courier I have looked into the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 7th instapt, to which you refer. The article to which I suppose you refer, and the only one in which I find any re-ference for proof to Members of Congress, from New York, is an Editorial, headed Sam wel B. Clement. To avoid all possibility of misunderstanding, I extract all that I find sta-ted on such authority. "In the first place Mr. Clement has confessed "since writing the letter, that he nover was "introduced to Mr. Van Buren, and has never "seen him to converse with him but twice.--

"seen him to converse with him but livice.-"He states, that having become acquainted "with the son of Mr. Van Buren, he called at "the City Hotel is see him, and was, through "mistake, introduced into the room occupied "by Mr. Van Buren. He made himself known "to Mr. Van Boren, who politely requested "the the barend and a flat some other conseen him to converse with him but twice.

"him to be seated, and after some other con versation, proceeded to make the important and confidential declaration 'to a friend,' which we extract above!"

"What we have stated as to Mr. Clement'a "knowledge of Mr. Van Buren, and the cir.

Mr. Moore of Alabama: that Mr. Poindexter had agreed to contribute his po non of the "expense of establishing the paper in cash but that in consequence of Mr. Moore being 'somewhat embarrassed in his circumstances. the had proposed giving an endorsed note for fifteen bundred dollars, that being his portion of the sum required!!

Upot this statement, certain conclusions are carried out by the Editors of that paper. With their conclusions I have no coucern they were not made at my request, or upon any suggestion of mine. Nor an I at all connected with the publication of the statement of facts, as made in that paper. It was made by the Editors without any communication whatever between them and myself.

This might be deemed a full answer to you note, But I think it consistent with the scope of your inquiry to state that Clement was a stranger to me until since the commencement of the present session. Since then, and before, the rejection of Mr. Van Buren in the Senate, and in the progress of conversations with me, sought by Mr. Clement, and perfectly volum tary on his part, he informed me, that Governor Poindexter and Governor Moore wanted him to go into Mississippi or Alabama and edit a paper. That if he went into Mississippi Gov Poindexter offered to furnish the cash to procure and set up the press and establishment; that if he went into Alabama, Governor Moore could not furnish the cash, as he had lost money by endordsing for a friend; but offered him his paper to fourteen or fifteen hun dred dollars. In the progress of that conver sation, he stated that h had seen Mr. Van Baren, but had no acquaintance with him he repeated to me in several conversations; in

Siz: Your note of this morning has been re

ceived. Tour desial of all agency in the procuting the publication complained of, is satisfactory on that point, and will be entirely so, if you will add, that you do not youch for, or believe the trath of the imputations cast on Governor Poindexter, contained in that publication. I have the honor to be, Tour obedient servant, WARREN R. DAVIS.

HON. MICHAL HOFFMAN.

Mr. Hoffman to Mr. Davis. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18th, 1832.

Sin: Your note of yesterday, informs me, that my denial of all agency in procuring the publication complained of by Governor Poin-dexver, is satisfactory on that point, and will be entirely so, if I will add that I do not wouch for, or believe the truth of the imputations cast on him in that publication.

cast on near in that publication. Upon this, sir, you will excuse me for say-ing, that not having been a party to any such imputations. I do not feel that I am in any res-pect required to make myself a party by cx-pressing any belief or disbelief of them. With perfect esteem,

I am Sir, Your obedient Servant:

MICHAEL HOFFMAN. Hon. Warren R. Davis, House of Representatives.

Mr. Poindexter to Mr. Hoffman. WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18th, 1832.

Sin: Several days past, I addressed to yo letter, asking of you a frank avowal or disaowal, of a scandalous publication in the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 7th instant, for the truth of which, the Editor referred to everal members of Congress from the State of which you are a Rep esentative. You have refused to comply with the demand in a satisrelused to comply with the demand in a satis-factory manner, and by a puerile altempt at equivocation, have afforded conclusive proof to my mind that you are one of the members of Congress referred to. That publication contains statements involving my honor, as false as they are malicious and unprovoked.

You will, therefore, perceive at once the im-possibility of my resting quietly under such toul imputations. coming from a source which entitles the author to my notice. I demand of you personal satisfaction for this outrage, and refer you to my friend Col. Davis of South Carolina, to adjust and settle the prelim inaries suitable to the occasion.

A 1 am, &c. &c. GEO. POINDEXTER. Mich & Hoffman, Esq. Mr. Hoffman to Mr. Poindexter.

WASHINGTON City, February 20, 1832, Sin: Your note of Saturday was insuded ne in he House by Colonel Davis. In this correspondence, the acts of Colone

Davis are yours. His notes I shall therefore call vours. After my answer-in your reply, you nar

rowed down this unnecessary controversy with me, to the single question of any agency on mypart, in procuring the publication of the article complained of? To this point, I replied, repeating the unequivocal denial stated in my first note; and in your answer to that do unto you. reply you admit that this denial is "satisfac-tory in that point." You had asked the truth n relation to my action: I gave it, and you admitted it to be "satisfactory." Conlessedly and satisfactorily answered on the only point to which you had narrowed the controversy -you have now appealed to force, and demand of me personal satisfaction -because, although you are a stranger to me. I decline giving any

party. These sufficient reasons preclude the proriety of assigning any, I may deem nETTER, for not accepting your challenge; and I musdecline all further correspondence, with an individual, who will contend, that he is seriously injured in his honor, because one to whom e is a stranger, and who has confessedly ca no imputations on him, will not volunteer belief, that imputations cast on him by another, are untrue. The Searcher of hearts alone, is entitled know its unattered thoughts. Yours, &c.

MARRIED. On Thursday, 20d inst., by the Res. H. G. King, Peter W. Willi, Esq. of Benton, to Miss Susan M. Talbott, of Boor sborough, Mo

OBITUARY, Died in Centraville, Queen-Ana's county, on Saturday the 18th inst., Mrs. Mary Emory consort of Wim. H. Emory, Esq., and daugh-ter of the late Thomas Stevens, Ecq. of Tel bot county, after a poinful and discrime ill-ness, which she bore with that the boos, and patience which , characterizes the oue follow-ers of the Lamb of God.

The service is not been with the the two is followers of the Lamb of God. In noticing the death of this very sumiable and interesting lady, we can give but a fairs setter is inadequate to portray here many er-ter cellencies. Endowed by nature, with a peer in any mild and placid temper, she was sincered in any mild and may vitue, will be required before the delivery the property. Saleto commences at 10 of the argument so all around her. This trying, and mysterious dispensive for the to-mat sums or a file 200 who was for the atflicted companion and friends the re atflicted acompanion and friend

ported by Christ the Rock of ages, which dis-arms death of her terrors,& embled her byfully to quit this earthly tabernacle, and claim her inheritance in the skies, which is incorrup-

tible, undefiled and fadeth not away." Religion! Providence, an after state! Here is firm footing; here is solid rock; This can support us, all is sea besides: Sinks under us, bestorms, and then devours, His hand the good man fastens in the skies, And bids earth roll, nor feels her idle whirl. DIED

At Annapolis, on Friday Evening last, John Eddea, Esq., late a delegate from Charles county, in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland. Mr. Eddlen was a most estimable man, and united to the highest sense of hon or, talents of the most respectable order. He had served in the State Legislature often, and never without gaining the affections and es-

teem of those with whom he acted. On Saturday last, suddenly, Daniel Fiddeman, Esq. of the Bayside, at an advanced

age. On Tuesday last, Mrs. Grace, of this town, after a short illness.

Near Greensborough, Caroline county; on Saturday night, the 25th inst after a short but severe illness, Capt. Peter Rich, in the 55th year of his age. He has left an affectionate wife to mourn her loss; he was a man that was esteemed by all who knew him, and fully complied with that command which saith do unto your neighbour as you would he should

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Hon. Orphans Court of Talbot county, will be offered at public sale on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of John C. Leonard, deceased, near Hillsborough, all the per sonal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Horses.

Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also the corn on

PUBLIC SALE.

Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, 1 will sell at ic sale on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day areb next, if fair, if not the next fair day, state of Capt. William Wilased at his late residence in Wye, 10



se, with th

MATERIAL a set. on together with PRIME SEASON Endows in BER, which will enable them, with 50, and tance of the most experienced workmen, (being resolved to keep no others) to furnish fig Coaches, Barouches, Chariottees,



at the shortest notice, and of the most superior workmanship, not inferior even to the celevan-ted Ogle's of Philadelphia. Gentlemen dispo-sed to try us with their custom, will find us ever punctual to our engagements, to finish work stactly to order. We return sincers thanks for the encouragement, received thus far from a generous public, and believe we shall merit and obtain an increase of patronage. We will exchange new work for old, (the difference to be paid in cash.) or if the money is not conveniently had, will take courtry produce, when it can be brought to us at market prices On hand and for sale, a first rate NEW GIG, with several second-hand Carriages, of good quality, among them a good

gig Sulkey. JAMES P. ANDERSON, & Co. N. B. Those who stand indebted to us for work will please to call and pay their bills, as

we must have money to keep up our stock. Feb. 28 Sw [G & S] The Cambridge Chronicle, will copy the above three times and send us his account.



GEORGE CAREY corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale

a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS. CONSISTING IN PART OF

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Cattle,

opinion on certain imputations never authorized by me, and to which I am in no sense a

tersburgh by the Spanish Ambassador in Rus sia, arrived yesterday at Paris. The dispatches of which he is the bearer are probably of the highest importance, as the Spanish Ambassador sent off an extraordinary courier for Russia a few minutes afterwards. PORTUGAL.

The London Courier mentions, that a proposal has been made to settle the affairs of Portugal by Conference and Protocol. It is stated that the American Consul has

presented to Don Miguel the ultimatum of the reparations required by his government, but the spirit of insane obstimery which directs the Portuguese Cabinet is so deeply rooted, that notwithstanding the recent lessons it has re-ceived from Esgland and France, it obstinate ly refuses the satisfastion which has been re-quired. HOLE AND AND BELGIUM. We are pleased to see it stated, that with bell, is so far recovered from his late se-papen as to be expected to take his res? With directs the stated, that the res? With directs the stated, that the res? With directs the state res? the same rule? I ask copy of a Bill, represented to Don Miguel the ultimatum of the

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. In regard to the Holland and Bolgie question, the Courier of the 11th says;— "We stated yesterday that a demand had been made that the period fixed for the embange of ratifications of the treaty of 24 to 1010s should be prolonged. We are now afte to add that the prolongation demanded beyond the 15th instant, is at least 15 days. It is prob-able considering the distance between Vienna able considering the distance between Vienna and Berlin that this protogation will be gran-

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HART DATA DELEGATES, Friday, Feb. 17. Mr. Carmichael presented the petition of sundry citizens of Queen Anne's county, pray-ing the passage of an act to incorporate a company under the name of the Queen's town creek company; which was read and referred to the committee on internal improvement. On motion by Mr. Johnson, the house took up for consideration, the bill reported by him, entitled. An act to regulate the election of

ably to promise, by the report of Mr. McDuffie, on the tariil question.

On the fourth page of our paper, this morn-ing, will be found an Address delivered before the Whiteleysburg Temperance Society.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Poindester UMr. Hoffman. Washington City, Fab. 15, 1832.

In the committee on internal improvement.
To motion by Mr. Johnson, the house took on for consideration, the bill reported by his of for consideration, the bill reported by his of for consideration, the bill reported by his of the county court and register of Will of the county court and register of Will be county county. The said bill was then be county county. The said bill was the county count and register of Will be county county. The said bill was the county count and register of Will be county county. The said bill was the county count and register of Will be county county. The said bill was the county count and register of will be county count and sent to be contained by a member from that these county is a standay, Feb. 18.
Mr. Brawner rose in his place, and stand to be county for the death of John Edelen, East. County the House of Delegates, February 18th, 1832.
Mr. Brawner rose in his place, and stand to be county to be county to be county to be county to be the stand to be county to be county to be county to be the stand to be county to be the stand to be county to be be attended by an exact of the stand to be county to be the stand to be county to be the stand to be county to be be attended by the stand to be attended by the standard to be the standard to be the standard to be county to be the standard to be the standard to be county to be the standard to

letter.

he last of which, and shortly before the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, he said, speaking of both yourself and Gov. Moore, that you offered to furnish him the money to establish the some of these statements made by Clement to his second is not a gentleman. This we sup- me, and have been informed by several of them that be bad made similar statements to them. For the trath of what was stated by Clement, I have at no time vouched, nor i that a point with which I have any concern. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Sir, your obedient servant, MICHAEL HOFFMAN. Hon. Geo. Poindexter.

Mr Davis to Mr. Hoffman.

HOUSE OF REP., FEBY. 16th, 1832. DR. SIR: Your letter of this morning, to Governor Poindexter, has been placed in my ands by the Honorable Mr. Beardsly. The second paragraph I consider excep tionable, not only because it is not within the enquiry, but because it repeats a statement as offensive as that contained in the publication

complained of. Governor Poindexter only asks, whether the ntand the publication referred to in his statementand the protection referred form his note, was made on your authority, agency or suggestions? An answer to that question a-lone, is respectfully requested. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant, WARREN R. DAVIS.

Mr. Hoffman to Mr. Davis. WASHINGTON CITY, February 17, 1832. Sin: Yesterday I received your note ac-knowledging the receipt by the hand of the Honorable Samueli Beardsley, of my answer to the note of the Honorable George Poindex-ter to me, of the 15th instant. You object to the second paragraph of my letter as irrelevant and executionable.

You object to the second paragraph of my letter as irrelevant and exceptionable. I consider it relevant and due to the scope of his enquiry. I must add the statements made to me by Clemnet, as briefly contained in that paragraph, were, before the publica-tion of the article complained of, repeated by me in casual conversations.

me in casual conversations. These remarks, with the very distinct and entirely unequivocal denial, (which I repeat,) contained is my letter to the Senator Poin-dexter, of all agency on my part in procuring the publication complained of, are deemed a perfect answer to the last paragraph of your,

With perfect esteem and consideration I have the honor to be Your most obedient servant, MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

Honorable Warren R. Davis, Ho, Rep.

Mr. Davis to Mr. Hoffman. House or HEPALS., February 17th, 1852.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN. George Poindexter, Esq.

INUNDATION AT WHEELING. The following endorsement is upon the way bill, received at Baltimore, dated

Was ington, Pa. Feb. 12. The Ohio at Wheeling was on the rise whe

this stage left Mr. Carter's four mile east of Wheeling, could get no closer. The driver left the town about three o'clock, and states that there has been a great number of houses swept off from the lower port of it. A great number of houses, stacks of grain, barns, &c. pa sed Wheeling in the flood. Extract of a letter from the Postmaster, at

Wasingington, Pennsylvania. P. O. Washington, Pa.

Feb. 11th, 1832 Sir-the Western Mail Stage has just arrivd.-It was not able to reach nearer Wheel-

ing, to say, than four miles, owing to the high waters-and it brought no Western Mail. waters-and it brought no Western Mail. The driver says, the water was up to the top of the door of the Stage Office in Wheeling and that the flood is unprecedented in the O bio. I im obliged to throw this in the Way Mail bag, as it is the only one we have to send. He left the mail for the West at the ta-vera where his passage was interrupted by water.

Gr To anticipate in some degree the nu-47- To anticipate in some degree the nu-merous enquiries addressed to us concerning Mr. Cly's Speech upon the tariff, we think it proper to state that the engagements of that gentleman in the Senate Hall, in committee rooms, not the Supreme Court, have been such as yet to prevent his being able to correct the Report of it for the press. It will be forthcom-ing, however, before long, and we would in the mean time, suggest to all impartial editors to forbear copying the sketch of part of it which has already appeared in the Globe, and is suid to be an unfair statement of what it professes to represent.

to represent.

The bill for altering the constitution in re-The bill for altering the constitution in re-gard to the mode of appointing the registers of in wills and elerk of county court for Frederick county, has passed the House of Delegates. We have had several specimens of laws, gen-eral in their character, being applied to some parts of the state and not to others—so that what is law in Frederick is not law in Balti more county—bul we believe this is, the first case of our having constitution for one part of the state that is not constitution for the rest. Md. Repub.

hand and the crop of wheat seeded on the place; with sundry articles too tedious to enu-"Waltham" "Appleton" "Lowell" merate. Sale to commence at 10 o'lock. "HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER" The terms of sale as prescribed by the Court

SI COME A

are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under that a-"AVERY' and PITTSFIELD" MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece. mount, the cash will be required previous to Baltimore, Jan. 7 . 3m the removal of the property.

Attendance given by GEORGE W. LEONARD, Adm'r. of John C. Leonard, dsc'd.

D of Talbot county, will be sold at pub-lic sale on THURSDAY the 8th day of thereafter, at the late residence of James Cain, deceased, at the Hole-in the-Wall, all the personal estate of said deceased (except negro Charles) consisting of some valuable young negroes of both sexes, Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming utensils,

> TRAS A VIEWO A Cattle, Horses,

Hogs, Corn, Corn Blades, top fodder, Corn

Caps, straw, &c. &c. Terms of Sale - A credit of aix me Terms of Sale.—A credit of six meths will be given on all sums over five dollars, the pur-chaser or purchasers giving note with approx-ed security bearing interest from avail of or sale, before the removal of the source of a nil sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required.—sale to commence at 9 o'-clock, A. M. and attendance given by ROBERT H. RHODES, Ason'r. of James Caia, dec'd. feb 28

CART WHEEL TRIGHTING, SCYTHE CRADLING, &c.

CHARLES BEDMAN RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that be has commenced the above business at the old stand, head of A and the public, that he has commenced the above business at the old stand, head of Washington Street, formerly occupied by Hopkins Smith, dec'd, where having hid in a complete stock of seasoned timber and hav-ing also in his employment two first rate workmen, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to execute all orders in his line with the utmost prompiness and durability. His charges will be moderate and country produce will be taken in exchange for work, if the cash cannot be had conveniently. He hopes to merit a portion of patronage, particularly on the ground that he over intends to disappoint a customer. feb. 28 U

and a sure with the second with the second second

GEORGE W. LEONARD, Adm'r. of John C. Leonard, dsc'd, feb 28 2w PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public fic sale on THURSDAY the 8th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day March next, at the late residence of James

SHERIFF'S SALE.

of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. 15 following property, to wit:—2 houses and intra-in the Trappe, one bay horse, 1 old care, one bureau, one desk, one sideboard. 12 windser-chairs, 5 beds, bedsteads and furnitare, two tables and one black case. All served as the goods and chattels, family and furnitare, two tables and one black case. All served as the goods and chattels, family and served as the ficers fees' placed in my hums for comparison in the year 1831, and the interest and serve due and to become due thereon. Attendance by J. M. FAULTINER, Shff. Feb. 21. 4w

Feb. 21. 4w

To Merchant Tailors. THE Subscriber, only Junit for Madison, in the Circo Maltim fers for sale the following DOOL SCALE:ant for Otis

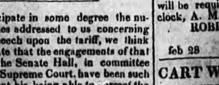
THE ART OF DELINEATING GARMENTE

CARMENT Accompanied by the patent MATHEMAT-ICAL RULER, by OtistMotion. The Subscriber deems it uscless to say any thing more than merely to ask the trade to examine it:—then if it be a thing desirable to have a plan of marking out Garments, which by the same process and with equal accuracy, will apply to every form and fashion—and which requires no other apparatus than a ru-ler twenty inches long and two inches wide —and but two or three marks, except where the shears are to get I say if such a pl n be desirable, those who examine this work will probably purchase it. PRICE \$10.

PRICE \$10. No. 40 Market street, between Gay and Frederick streets. W. W. HILTON. The Centroville Times, Frederick streets. Herald, Chestariown Telegraph, and has-tern Share Whig, will publish the above four times, and sond their accounts to the affice of the Baltimore Republican for payment. Teb 5

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Mar 12



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S.F.

[Communicated for the Whig.] TEMPERANCE MEETING.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. TEMPERANCE MEETING. WHITELEYSBURG, 16th Feb 1830. At a meeting called according to mines of the citizens of this place and vicinity for the purpose of sustaining a society mean so of ardent spirits, it was moved and second of the citizens of this place and vicinity for the purpose of sustaining a society mean so of ardent spirits, it was moved and second of the citizens of the former Secretary is of ardent spirits, it was moved and second of the form appointed its officers for the pear; when instead of the former Secretary After which suitable remarks of thing out the necessity of discountenancing a prevail ing vice as that of intemperance, illuding the the great propriety there is a those that are induced as a this vice, and using all their sociated capacity in opposition to this very prevailing evil, were made before the meeting, among which the following appropriate address the former Secretary in the could of pur-revailing evil, were made before the meeting. Mr. President Sit meeting and the sits the low, the mody issue in the minimulgence in which, is an evil were in the minimulgence

nent manner, to attack a vice, a vice, too, ich so many have so very strong prejudices the continuance of which there are so frong temptations both from our own bud corrupt inclinations, as well as

the second corrupt inclinations, as well as the second corrupt inclinations, as well as the second control of the advances, or to such that vice, that particular vice, for more deeply into the affections, it may be into the terfold more frequent prac-tice of all these to when his influences of the second time of all these to when his influences of the second second control of the second control of the second control the second control of the second control tice of all those to whom his influence may ex tend. Yet, sir, there is a consciousness which he who now addresses you, and there is a con aciousness also in all those who now hear me, as well as of all those to whom such a subject

inay be at any time properly unfolded, which, while it amounts, I had almost said, to a uni versal conviction of not only the fitness but wise of the necessity and rectitude of dis countenancing such a vice as that is to which our attention is now for a little directed, and which is so appullingly great, as is the intem-perate use of ardeni spirits, that almost whol ly disarms not only the most deadening influence of rigicule and helps to support the cause which even our own natures, which our pres ent assembly, which humanity must vindicate, but what is somewhat more pleasing, counter-acts some of those just, and reasonable argu-

tion of wretchedness and want and woe -Friendships lost; kindly affections broken forey ments which may be used in its support. Besides, sir, there is another reason which er. Homes, farms, employments, lawful em ployments, forgotten or abandoned. Charac is of some consolation to me, in thus coming ters lost forever, utility to our fellow men for forward in this prominent manuer against a ever ended. Crimes of the darkest hue and practice so general, so deeply rooted in the habits, it may be also in the affections of the of the deepest mag itude conceived; murders and theft, robberi and bloodshed. The community, that I am not one of those who pains of prison-houses, and the deep toned feel would, in order to strike at the root of the ugs of penitential grief in days of first convic evils of any particular habit or custom, curtail tion, and on the fatal tree itself. These you in any degre whatsoever, the necessaries, the know well, sir are some of the frequent evils couveniences, it may be even the pleasures, the which we daily indeed see, following as the virtuous pleasures, of our transitory course through this vale of tears. No one feels more sensibly than myself the full value of all the concomitants of this degrading vice. Yet is there another and an earlier point to which would now trouble you sir, for a very little. bounties of a kind and a benevolent providence; If these be the uniform consequence of intem-perence, following nearly as certainly, and and no one would desire a fulier use of them in that proportion which both the intention almost as closely as effect from cause, known of providence; our right and sound reasons, and the volume of inspiration, so unequivotoo to them who madly rush forward on the highway to ruin, how shall we account for a-ny justification of the conduct of them who habituate themselves to the practice of such a of Him who is such a bountiful donor. But, vice? Who not only seek after some paliry sir, there is another thing still, which has had reason on which to found a justification of thus involuntarily appearing before you this evening in opposition to such a frequent practio ... it may be a long endeared custom; and it is the deep and the conscious conviction, that out of the long and black catalogue of human vices, there is none I am well assured of such a mature or has consequences more certainly rumous to the temporal and spiritual interests of the community than this solitary one-this one, by the way, of pre eninence as the schoolmen would phrase it. It is sui generis in its nature, as it regards our legality to the use and practice of it, sr as it regards our abstinence from it. It is uniform, it is general, it is aw fut in its results. It is what may be vindicated on occusion or condemned without mercy A more prevailing or a more deadly evil stalks not abroad at noonday, nor in the solitary baunus of darkness, ot deeds of darkness, pen ury and guilt Not such a vice is there to be found among the intercourse of our kindness in the abodes of our species. The length and the breadth of the land is perfumed with th nanseating odours of intemperance, debauch ery and crime. The very atmosphere we' breathe is affected, and the exhalations of the baunts of the drunkard smell as the smell of bauns of the dremand smell as the smell of the dead whose carcames are crumbling to the dust. Only look around you on the far extend-adust of a strategisted with all the embellish mature, the woods and the vales re-scholing to motes of greatful music, chaunting, the acture of greatful music, chaunting, Lastere, the woods and the vales re-scholing the moter of greatful music, chaunting, the source of nature's, or of a Redeemer's praise; the occan wide yielding her bountind abare of our enjoyments; and the lap of our common earth herself with her fields and her woods, and her stores within, hastening are ry year to cender us heppy in the d-of our own minds, in that of ou, fellow tures, as well as in our delightful commu-with flim with whom it is our wish to sper-endless age of eternity, and where will you-the harmony of life, the blisslut, happy harded as in the haunts of the drankard, or is the mid night revels of the debauchee? Wree can as in the hadres of the debauched, or in the night revels of the debauched? Where can you discover, the delightful symetry of ature so much defaced as when the human fact di-eine indicates, that its beauteous traces have been destroyed by the excessive use by the uties, one of her own bequests? Even if this vice, sir, were not the most common, or the most deadly, there would be warrant enough for an attempt either to irradicate, or as the very least to ameliorate; but while it stalks abroad with open front, with all the elementery even of virtue herself, and with all the appro-vals of victous and corrunted affections, carry-ing death and desolation, misery, wretchedness and want, not only into the hovels of the poor, broad with open front, with all the but not unite quently into the tabernacles of the rich; while we see it indulged in the more, (with false and debased conceptions if is true.) that a deeper and a more deep in subsence will prove an ample antidote, a certain aperial speprove an ample antidote, a certain specia cific, for all the ills of life, or for all the, m tunes of a transitory scene; degrading the m ly powers of the man into the sot, or the br beneath the brute, the commanding array a powerful structure into disease, diaman a powerful structure into disease, discussing deformity, and pain, laughing at the criss of disconsolate age, the tears of affectionate

ends and relatives, he

d relatives, headless, reckless of the bary basis of the dearest gift of nature. In more creating such a mass of dwretchedness in the land wedive in. The more creating such a mass of dwretchedness in the land wedive in. The more creating such a mass of dwretchedness in the land wedive in. The more creating such a mass of dwretchedness in the land wedive in. The more creating such a mass of dwretchedness in the land wedive in. The more creating such a mass of dwretchedness in the land wedive in. The more creating such a mass of dwretchedness in the land wedive in. The more creating such a mass of dwretchedness in the land wedive in. The more creating such a mass of dwretchedness in the land wedive in. The more creating such a mass of set even with the wretches themselves, such an autrage against their coun-natures, and their God; when I see mass these and daily hear of many set Mr. Treadent as if I were doing good to my fellow creatures in thus a before you, than merely endeavour-ake what influence I may happen to ar on their restoration only, on the res-of my fellow men sunk under such ry, their natures, and their God; when I see, uch scenes as these and daily hear of many nore, I feel Mr. President as if I were doing no other good to my fellow creatures in thus appearing before you, than merely endeavour-ing to make what influence I may happen to have hear on their restoration only, on the res-torstion of my fellow men sunk under such tremendous ills, and degraded by their own fabilish acts, to be the nuisance, the burden and the pest of social life, into nature's image coison; idling its most precious hours in riot debauchery and crime; at least often is devis ng schemes of aggravated guilt, sprouting in o manhood only to be the drags of their fel anew, it may be into the image of Him who died for our sins and rose again for our justiow men, the curse and the bane of society, lenying the Lord that bought them, prostituting his subbaths, and the ordinances of our

died for our sins and rose again for our justi-fication. It would be endess, Mr. President, to re-hearse to if the r is of the intemperate use of ardent. AR partial detail even of those that rican merche range of our little circle, in whome of the may happen to move, would prove, perforguing to your patience and too but they as to your indignations. How then Power, any we attempt to enumerate the agmost Holy religion; ensamplars too to thou sands and tens of thousands of others that are more tender in guilt than themselves. degrading the bloom of their boyhood; entailing disease and guilt on their manhood and age and falling from the loty, from their excited enunence of youth and beauty, from the high standing of imnoncence and pleasure, in to the sot; the burden and the plague of the Power, nor ven attempt to enumerate the ag-vessels of other alls to which the human fami the vessels of size of the excessive use of arvessels of other alls to which the human fami the vessels of the call of the excessive use of ar-suls, and Vice is daily exposed. Yet if it were shall not neavere persuaded that the most of also of the person could easily imagine that it er suffernall amount, that indeed it is a vice is all of the person could easily imagine that it er suffernall amount, that indeed it is a vice is of the person could easily imagine that it of even the suffernal amount, that indeed it is a vice is of the person of the even is of the even is of the you are conversed would even trespass on your time and the of the even is of the suffernal is not feeling, and wards very detail of this kind of misery, with p blich I am acquainted But knowing, indeed, as I do, I have judged it far more efficient, not indeed to speculate, ommonwealth. Thus bringing on themselves wift destruction -Oh who can behold such scenes as may be, and often is presented, as humanity travels along the highways, among the habitations of our race, and not drop the tear of

pity, the sympathetic tear? Whose heart is then so hard, if any be, let him speak, as not to feel as if his tears would run dry, and his heart, to fail within him for those, your wide spread desolations? Can he reconcile the goodness of his God in thus allowing the per-uission of such aggravated, of such deep ton-ed guilt, wretchedness and ruin? Can his it far more efficient, not indeed to speculate, or talk of them only, to harrow up your own prayers, his efforts, his unceasing efforts, his nwearied labours, be spared in the amelioraor the feeling of this social meeting, but to set about, in good faith, devising, and efficient-ly securing the easiest and the best, the most tion of such accumulated evils? Ye, whose hearts, whose feeling hearts, beat high with n you, in commiserating the miseries of your race, whose souls feared not the sounds of the accessful remedy at least for ourselves, i not for many that are around us, and may we not consider that which you and all of us ry of the warwhoop in the forest; nor the choes of the clarion bugle or drum, the war here present, are now engaged in, what we of the cannon, nor the trampling of the horse, nor his horseman in the field, fear not now to are now supporting, a remedy at least, it may not be the best, for such an evil of which we There is one view of the subject however, with which I will take the liberty of detaining are now laying your fairest, beauteous prosyou. It is what has often been impressed on

pects prostrate through the whole extent of my own mind and about which I have often f this your happy land. There are many more views in relation to also heard many grievances in regard to the

evils of intemperance. - I speak not of the loss of health, loss of virtuous conceptions, loss of this subject, which I might lay before pu, i I were not w-I a s red that I had already for long trespassed on your time Let all of us here set the example, as far as in us lies, of abstinence. Let not the uninitiated, mark us cries of the fatherless and orphan. The heart rending grief of the widow in her tears, de ouncing the prime cause of her premature is the ensamplars of so foul a stain. Let not the abandoped, the lost and the forlorn, appeal to our conduct in justification of his own Let our energies and our best endeavours; be unitedly engaged in denouncing, in exposing and in helping to irradicate such an awfil e il from the face of our land. So that wretch dness and vice may hide their heads as a shame, and righteousness and peace run down our streets as a mighty stream, and the whole

earth be filled with the glory of the Lord. It was then, after some interesting remarks y those present moved and seconded, that this meeting do now adjourn to meet again this day two weeks at the same time in

The meeting was then closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Michell



CIRCULAR.

Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 . Wall-street,

NEW-YORK. December, 1831. DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all **PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c., payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agencey has es tablished under the special auspices and pa-tronage of distinguised individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with emi-nent Bankers. &c. in the principal Ports and Capitals of Foreign Governments in commer-cial relations with the United States; through the mediation when we have of such valid elaims and the meditation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively re-covered—when furnished by the claimants with such suitable legal proofs and vouchers as may be required by the nature of the case, together with the requisite Power of Attor-ney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal au-thority, or Notary Public, and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be per-fected, and legalized by the appropriate For-eign Consul.

taving official and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities and county towns of the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof, re spectively, will be received, and efficiently at ended to in behalf of American, as well as oreign claim ints.

Orders for the investment of funds in Mort gage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Ca &c. to Snow Hill, will be closed at 12 o'clock nal Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania. Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully xecuted.

The French Government having assumed the payment of a sum, equal to about \$5, 000,000, under the late Treaty with the Uni ted States, as a full indemnity for the claims of American citizens for French spoliations &c., this Agency will altend to the prosecution and recovery of those claims before the Board of Commissioners who may be appoint-ed by the President of the United States to adjust and liquidate the same. All claims, under that Treaty, confided to this Agency, will receive the united attention of the Hon. IOSEPH M WHITE, Delegate in Congress rom Florida, and the Hon. R. H. WILDE,

Member of Congress from Georgia, as asso-cuate Counsel in behalf of the claimants. In consequence of the numerous applica-

tions that have been made, within a few months past, to the Agents of this Establishment in France, Switzerland, Germany and Halland, by persons of respectability and property, who purpose emigrating, with their moderate. I families, in the course of the next season, to Subscriber. the United States, and requesting information relative to the price of land, plantations, farms, &c., and the most eligible section for their location in this country; the undersigned has been induced to give this public notice thereof to land owners, and others whom it may interest, at the same time tendering to them his services, and the facilities of this Establish. ment, in negotiating the sale of landed proper-

HAVING in my former notice, ty to purchasers of the above description -He is prepared to receive and transmit to said Agents, all offers and proposals that may be sent to this Office for the sale of lands, &c. &c., which most embrace statements of all the necessary particulars and details for the information of the applicants in Europe, with a remittance, in each case, of \$10, to cover the incidental expenses. The usual mercantile commission of 1 may the incidental expenses. The usual mercantile commission of 1 per

persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my cent, will be charged by this Office, for the collection and remittance of bills, dividends, own. &c., the purchase or sale of stocks, or for investment of capital; 5 to 10 per cent. on the

The Public's obd't serv't J. M. FAULKNER. amount recovered of delayed or litigated Dec. 13

Michaels

umpess.

Wyo, Jan. 17

jan. 17

chased the new schooner

packet between Skipton Landing and Balt.

to give the fullest accommodation to those

ST. BUCHARLS

STRAM MULLICO

CASH.

NEGROES.

THE subscriber fishes to purcha MIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED

St. Michaels.

MAMES REDMAN

JOHN REDMAN. JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

UNITED STATES MAIL John Cuthbert, Eaq. Hamburg, M Solomon Heine, STAGES. PASSAGE TO & FROM ANNAPOLIS.

F. J. Wichelha

sul, Messrs. Baggen, Parker & Dix-on, Merchants, dec. 20

F. J. Wichelhausen, Esq. U. S. Con-sul, Mr. J. W. Karstens,

Banker, HOLLAND.

Mail Arrangements.

CORRECTED.

Easton Post Office,

Jan. 24, 1832.

Bremen.

do



THE Mail of the U. States, leaves Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge, vis Broad Creek, Queenstown and Wye Mills, on Mondays and Fridays, viz: Leave Annapolis, at 5 o'clock, A. M. in Major Jones' packet Sloop, arrive at Broad Creek by 7 to breakfast, reach Queenstown

in good stages, by 11, and Easton the same afternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on Tuesdays and Saturdays immediately after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, and ar-rive there by 5 o clock P. M.

Jan. 24, 1852.) The Northern Mail, for Wye Mills, Centre-ville, Church Hill, Sudler's A Roads, Ches-tertown, Union House, Millington, George-town, A Roads, Hend of Sassafras, Warwick, Middletown, Del. Summit Bridge, St. Geor ges, Neweastle and Wilmington, &c. will be closed at half past 8 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning. Returning, will and e at Easton by 1 o'clock every Tuesday, Theseday and Saturday af-ternoon. rive there by 5 o clock P. M. Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge Ferry at 1 past 5 P. M. or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays —leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays; leave Queenstown at 11 o'-clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 2 clock, P. M. in time to dine, and thence to Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock, P. M. same days. P. M. same days. Fare from Cambridge to Annapolis

ternoon. The Western Mail, by Queenstown and Broad Creek to Annapolis, &c. will be closed half past 6 o'clock every Sunday and Wed-nesday morning. Returning. will arrive at Easton every Monday and Friday afternoon. The Southern Mail, by Trappe, Cambridge, So to Suow Hill will be closed at 12 o'clock \$ 3.50 Easton Wye Mills -Queenstown 2,00 1,75 1,00 TP All baggage at the risk of the or

ERRY ROBINSON Easton, Jan. 21

CONF Mor all the present year and given on the first of Manch, the CE situated on adderal aller di-thy opposite the Court Hoel at resent occupied by the substrict of mas apply to P FRANCIS. THE MS

The Sourcern main, or Trappe, Cantorney, 3 Sec. to Snow Hill, will be closed at 12 o'clock every Tuesday and Saturday afternoons and ings by 9 o'clock. The Mail for Saint Michaels all be closed every Tuesday and Saturday of the closed and will return the same maily for the same and Hunting Creek Mills, attend to the prosecu o'clock every Tuesday and claims before will arrive at Easton on par being before by 7 o'clock. The Mail for Hills... the same. All claims borough, &c will be confided & this Agenon M. every Monday and ed atte. the same. All claims ber same alternoons belegate in the same. EDWIN Delegate in the same for the county is the State of the present of the same of the same alternoons belegate in the same. Fostmaster. To REWT,

"REUBEN LOWD."

THE House at present occupied by the subscher, singulation Washington street, opposite th Markket House, as a Shoe Store & Dwelling; for the remainder of the present CI of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high-has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of year to a punctual tenant the terms will be his left arm, between his wrist and elbowmoderate. Enquire of John Camper or the Subscriber. The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirf, country kersey roundabount, and trowsers [made on white warp] with blue filling, dark Easton, Feb. 14 Sw All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the first day of March next. mixed casinet vest; while vern stockings and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, old shoes. Heuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice to a certain Mr. James Wright, of Dorchesser county; that since the decase of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past. The owner of the obove described negro-man is requested to come forward and re-lease him from his imminentiat with the

lease him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law dirocts. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

of Talbot county. Easton, Feb. 7.

THE WEEKLY Morning Courier & N.Y. Enquirer. ON Saturday, the 28th January. the proprietors of the Morning Courier New York Enquirer, intend publishing on

PAST VOL. IV.---N

PRINTED AND EVERY TUESDAY EDWARD.M PUBLISHER OF THE L

THE TE Are Two DoLLARS a Annum payable half yea VERTISEMESTSare inserte DOLLAR; and continued

FIVE CENTS per square. DEBATE IN T ON MR. VAN BU

SKETCH OF MR. FOR IN REPLY TO A Mr. PRESIDENT: We

Mr. PRESIDENT: We nator who has just cone ning of his extraordinar-tended to publish his ren dication. No friend of complain of the fulfilmen Of the long list of of Mr. Von Buren, it was n for should begin with the Gen. Jacken has been and his friends by the art ren, and ho tells us of his tion to the hero of New O

tion to the hero of New O tracts from his own spectiment his audit phy of nature" was a " for the General's "local for the General's "local does it appear that Mr. this dreadial separation? exhibited; and, with due nator, I would suggest th ken in his theory; "the p was n t so strong a guan But, is what is insinuates Jackson forgotten his lo land of his birth and of l where he has so many d where he has so many c ested friends? No, Sir, eral Jackson has not st Carolina, nor has South C from him, although the carnestly hunting up caus The radical party in Unionists—have, the Setheir adhesion from inter

Van Buren for the succe cy-and this is another Sir. I do not know that desire the succession of tainly they might go fur and fare much worse and For this supposed interest stigmatised here by one am treading, Mr. Presid-bidden ground, travelling State to mingle in its pa for these radicals; these torether in by-gone time and, if I were not to say and, if I were not to say half, as the two Senators the party opposed to there elsa use to be condomne plea of not guilty to the gainst them. Under the stand bound to repail the on the anti nullifiers of S bing up the cylindenes. It

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Crawford (Joel) a n

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was agitated.] 1 an Mr. Joel Crawford a

hending the wrong.

own conduct, but who day by day are in the habit of training up their children, in the daily practice also of such a ruinous, such a destructive poison? who by their own paren tal example are nursing the tender twig in the cradle of spiritual and temporal destructions Let me ask you, sir, can it be believed that in such a land of freedom, of beautiful institutions, wealth, of intelligence and enterprise of bible and all manner of religious opportuni ties, that with a full and palpable knowledge of the effects, the awful effects, of such a vice crying so loudly for a remedy, many are in the daily habit of training up their very off spring, holding the hated goblet to the very p of infancy and non-age, initiating them in to the very mysteries of that vice, which, o all others, looks forward to so many conse Let the firmness, sir. let the forti quences? lude, and honor, let the benevolence and bumanity of Americans seal the doom of such a baleful custom. Be yours the prize, the glory next, will be great. Be yours the virtue, the end may be everlasting life to thousands yet un born. Americans you have conquered the powerful enemies of your unalienated rights you nobly achieved independence; conque now this tenfold more powerful foe, the foe of your own and neighbour's happiest hours, and heaven, itself, the approving hosts of hea-

virtue itself, ruin in time, ruin in eternity, the

widowhood. The far and wide spread desola

ven, will hail, will hail you long and loud through the triumphal arch as the conquerors

<text>



Denton, Maryland:-Offers his services to his friends and old cus

tomers, and the public generally:-He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry; all of which will be warranted to perform. "CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."

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

February 21, 1832.

House and Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court at May Term 1828, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 28th of February

Two Lots of Ground.

situate at the upper end of Dover street in the town of Easton, on one

of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story frame dwelling, with hitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the ieveral heirs for their respective portion, beams in-terest from the day of sale. The sile will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the after

JOHN M. G. EMORY, Commis WM. H. CROOME, LAMBT. REARDON. sioners. Jan. 31. 4w

CABINET WARE.

THE subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is pre-pared to accommodate them at a shor notice. with articles in his line, on as good brms as they can be had at any establishment in the cities or elsewhere. Giving constant personal attention to his business, he feels satisfied he will be able to give entire satisfaction, JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. As very light collections were made ast fall, the subscribsr trusts that persons indebted to him, will take an early opportunity

to call and sottle. Easton, Feb. 21 Sw J. M. [G]

A TEACHER WANTED. THE Trustees of the Deuton Academy are desirous of immediately employing a Teacher; none need apply without ample re-

Communications addressed to Edward B. Handcastle, Esq. will be punctually attend-

ed to. Depton, Md., Jan. 17 6w.

An Overseer Wanted. Applicants will leave their names tions at this office. January 3

sims; 5 per cent. on sales of land and rea estate; and for all other Agency business, the customary Commissions established by New York Chamber of Commerce. Applications to this Agency, in cases re-

quiring the investigation of claims, search of ecords, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in the Office of Apply to

the Agency, 49 Wall-street, New York. AARON H. PAL.MER. Actuary.

List of some of the principal Correspondents

Agents, and Bankers, of the American and Foreign Agency, in France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland. FRANCE.

Messrs, Welles & Co., Bankers, and rented the granary forwers used by the late Edward McDaniel, will run a freight Paris. " Welles & Greene, Merchants, Havre Fitch, Brothers & Co., Marseilles. Ratisbonne, Broth's, Bankers, Strasbourg Mr. Louis Pons, SWITZERLAND. Lyons.

Messrs. Marcuard & Co. Berne. " Hentssch & Co., Genera " Lhardy, Brothers, Neufcha Finsler, Brothers & Co., Zurich. " Demolin & Co., Lanise " De Speyr, & Co., " Muller, Savary, Pere & Co., Basle. Fribourg.

" Zurgilgen & Mayr, Lucerne. " Getaz & Son, GERMANY. Vevay.

Austria.

Prussia,

Bavaria

Raden

Wurtemberg.

Messrs. Geymuller & Co., Bankers, Vienna. essel. We will engage to attend to all orders giv-en by our employers, either for sale or pur-chase, on the best terms, one of the concern George Moore, Esq. U. S. Consul, Trieste. Messrs. Sheckler, Bros. always attending in person for the transation

Bankers, Hopfensack & Berlin.

J. H. Brinck Dusseldor William Troost Sim-ons, Esq, U. S. Massimilian Elberfeldt. dø

Messrs. Ertzburger & Schmid, Bankers, Augsburg.

Messrs. Stahl and Federer Stuttgard. Baron D'Eichthal. Carlsruhe. C. F. Goehring, Esq., U. S. Consul, Leipzig. Mesars. Bassenge & Co., Bankers, Drasden.

Mr. Joseph Berend, Messra: Loebbecke, Hanover. Brothers, Mr. B. Kaula, Brunsu Durinstadt

o, Mr. D. Kaula, Dermstadt. Messrs. Muller & Spilmano, Mayence. Platfer, Brothers, Cassel. norm, M. A. Roths-child & Son, Frankfort on Bankers, the Mayne from ten to twenty five years of age, of b sexes, for which the highest market pri-will be given in cash. Apply to the subs-ber, or, in his absence, a letter left with J S. Lows, Easton Hotel, or directed to the s scriber at Centreville, will not insuccints tention. THOS. W OVERLEY Bank-rs, D. Noufville, Mer-tens & Co., Ernest Schwendler

da Han. U.S. Co

do

For Rent for the year 1832,

O RENT.

Sheriff's last notice for 1831.

THOMAS S. COOK.

the largest folio sheet ever issued, a Weekly Newspaper to contain all that appears during A large and convenient FRAME DWELLING, in the town of St. Mithe week in their daily paper. It will be published on fine paper, with new type; and to place it within the reach of all classes of the chaels. This property is situated in a central part of the town, and has for many community, it will be afforded to subyears been occupied as a store house. There cribers at the reduced price of THREE s attached to the Dwelling House, a good DOLLARS,per annum payable always in ad-Kitchen and Smoke House.---- To approved tenants, the above property will be rented on ince. In consequence of the other daily Papers in accommodating terms, and put in good repair.

New York determining not to board vessels & eceive their news on Sunday, the Publishers THOMAS H. W. LAMBDIN. of the Courier and Enquirer have lately inves-ted Thirteen thousand dollars in a separate news establishment consisting of one Schooner Depton, Caroline county, Or to the Rev'd THOMAS HANNA, Saint dec 27-7w SKIPTON PACKET THE undersigned happy

news establishment consisting of one Schooner of nipety tons, one of sixty tons, and the ne-cessary row-boats. This establishment is supported at an annual expense of bline thou-sand dollars, and teache from a rope are boarded at sea and the news eminated through the country we great do atch, long before they reach the entreer.

d usages of the P and advocating the i Jackson to the Preside ted to Foreign and Domestic J orale, Literature and the Find

Is however, it does not not up and the is however, it does not not up and the if Funatics or Bigots, but of the con-cellulates these is maiples of morality in the state of the set founded upon the fruit Our vessel will take in grain, or other freight in morals at any practicable landing place on Skipton or creed of Funal Wya Rivers; and every exertion will be used trary, include

who may wish to employ us. At the granary we keep always a large supply of bags, which persons can have the use of, who wish to haul down grain for this of which is tolerence and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake."

of which is tolerence and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake." Upwards of Four thousand copies of the Courier a Enguiner are published Daily, and more than three thousand Semi-weekly; and is the City of New York its daily circulation is known to be more than an hundred per cent greater than any other paper. These facts are referred to, as affording the only commen-ury the Proprietors can with propriety offer on the quality of the matter which will be found in the contemplated weekly publication. It tolerander to publish 17,500 copies of the first number of the paper, which will be distributed in different parts of the Country, and one copy sent to each Post Master in the United States in order that a specimen of the publication may be examined. *Terms*.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Mill for the year 1832, and from an experience of 12 years at the busi-ness, with a disposition to please and accomo date the public, I hope to merit there pa-tronage WALTER SPARKS. Terms: Daily Paper \$10 per annum Semi-weely Paper 4 per annum Weekly Paper 8 per annum TP Any person who may obtain eight subscribers to the weekly paper and remit the a-mount, shall be furnished with a copy gratis; and to companies of ten subscribers, who as-sociate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for \$2 50 each per annum. Fost Masters who have no objection act as our Agents, are requested." to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the unney ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cont, of the

at received, as a remuncration for the Editors of papers with whom we जार का ल

change, are requested to give the above sertion, and the favour will be recipe Jan. 31

is guilty of the charge This Union party imagination, if I an had the honor, a sh him as a member of he had never bien.] ought to know: but mistaken -the Senat forward by that pa ment-and the cau years the elevation man who now stand fairs. The recollect prevented a charge elfish motives, lov dominant power: f the motions of the charge,I do not ple do follow, like the does not change it meridian, or the broad face to the unchanged and is western, as it stoo tern sky. Poetic describes heliotr what is good in p prose,) and the cithe South Carolin ntor, know no wil obedient to his w We are taug here, seeking as t

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